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THE REPUBLICAN.

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HAD VILLAINOUS PLOT TO ESCAPE FROM JAIL

Penitentiary Convicts Planned Attack on Keepers.

FIND TWO BLACKJACKS

Sheriff Lee Discovered Murderous Weapons on Tip from Chief of Police Dukeman—Belonged to Pasquail Camille and John Bair.

That two Western Penitentiary prisoners, who recently escaped from the prison farms nearby Bellefonte and who now are in the county jail, plotted a murderous attack on Sheriff Lee or Deputy Sheriff Weaver, and possibly Mrs. Lee, was discovered last week. Two improvised blackjacks, which the prisoners in question secretly had made since being locked up in jail six weeks ago, were found by Sheriff Lee before the villainous plot could be carried out. At first but one blackjack could be located. This was on Thursday night. The blackjack was found in the cell of Pasquail Camille, an Italian. On the following day Sheriff Lee pressed his search for a second weapon and Camille finally turned it over. He had secreted it in the prison bathroom to provide against the emergency of the first blackjack being discovered and removed. John Bair is the prisoner implicated with Camille in the dastardly plot. Camille is regarded as the more dangerous of the two and he now is kept day and night in a steel cell.

Chief of Police Dukeman gave Sheriff Lee and Deputy Sheriff Weaver the tip which frustrated what might have resulted in a murder when Camille and Bair were ready to make their dash for liberty. A message from Chief Dukeman prompted Sheriff Lee to search the cell occupied by Camille and this was rewarded with the discovery of a section of rubber hose, about eighteen inches long, with a piece of iron jammed into one end. For the time being it was supposed that Camille and Bair had but the one blackjack, but on the following day Sheriff Lee, convinced that a second weapon was secreted somewhere in the jail, demanded of the Italian prisoner that it be produced. Camille, realizing that his plan had failed, proceeded to the bathroom a short distance from his cell and reappeared with the second blackjack. It differed little in appearance from the one found on Thursday night. Camille had removed from the bathroom a piece of rubber hose used by the prisoners in scrubbing out the jail. Pieces of iron were secured from somewhere and used to convert the hose into deadly weapons.

It is supposed that Camille and Bair had planned their escape for Saturday night. Both men had enjoyed the freedom of the corridors in the jail, being locked in their cells each night. It is supposed that they had planned waiting until conditions were favorable and then making a rush on the prison keeper on his rounds to lock the inmates in their cells. It is thought that Deputy Sheriff Weaver was selected as the victim and the attack planned for a night when he should enter to lock up the prisoners. He is an older man than Sheriff Lee and does not possess the latter's powerful strength. On some nights Sheriff Lee locks up the prisoners, on other occasions this is done by Deputy Sheriff Lee.

It will be recalled that Camille and Bair skipped out from the new penitentiary by a clever ruse. Taking lanterns they pretended to be going to an outhouse one evening about six weeks ago. They placed the lanterns in front of the outhouse, to make it appear that they were inside, and then sneaked off in the darkness of the night. They were located up Buffalo Run and lodged in jail here pending trial and sentence on the charge of jail delivery.

To Hold Road Views.

The following road views will be held in the grandjury room at the Court House on Monday, September 21st, at 10 o'clock:

In re petition of citizens of College, Benner and Patton Townships for the vacation of a road leading from a point on the Big Hollow Road leading to Houserville to a point on the road leading from Houserville to Fillmore.

In re petitions of citizens of Spring Township for two different roads in Spring township near Bellefonte in Bush's addition.

In re petition of citizens to vacate road in Benner township known as the Spring Creek road.

"The Republican" $1.50 a year in advance.

TRIAL LIST—SEPT. COURT.

First Week.

Swanger-Klein Co. vs. S. E. Kimport; appeal.

Forrest E. Harter vs. Thomas Scholl; appeal.

Mrs. Effie Taylor and John Taylor vs. Bubb & Son; appeal.

National Engraving Co. vs. T. R. Hamilton; appeal.

Farmers & Breeders Mutual Reserve Fund Live Stock Ins. Co. vs. E. I. Musser; appeal.

Farmers & Breeders Mutual Reserve Fund Live Stock Ins. Co. vs. W. F. Collier; appeal.

Farmers & Breeders Mutual Reserve Fund Live Stock Ins. Co. vs. Stewart S. Keen; appeal.

D. W. Geiss vs. N. J. Hockman; appeal.

Second Week.

L. D. Herritt vs. Christian Reese's administrators; Sci. Fa. Sur Judgment.

Alfred Cherry vs. Catherine Harper's executors; assumpsit.

E. H. Stamm and H. T. Lincoln vs. T. V. Yothers; non assumpsit.

Mary H. Denlinger (now Holt) vs. J. H. Holt's administrators; non assumpsit.

Bell M. Mattern vs. Irvin G. Gray et al; trespass.

The W. T. Rawleigh Medical Co. vs. H. S. Taylor, A. E. Schad and E. T. Roan, guarantors of John Long, Jr.; assumpsit.

Stoney Brook State and Brick Co. vs. Centre Brick and Clay Co.; assumpsit.

J. D. Wagner vs. C. J. Finkle; trespass.

Samuel Markowitz vs. the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; trespass—feigned issue.

Catherine A. Mulholland vs. M. D. Kelly and Matthew Shaddock; trespass.

Monitor Steam Generator Mfg. Co. of Lancaster vs. Lot H. Noll; assumpsit.

Keeler Motor Car Co. vs. John Gelbring, Jr.; assumpsit.

FISH ARE READY

State to Begin Distribution of Yearlings on September 15.

Distribution of young fish will be started by the State's fish hatcheries on September 15, according to an announcement from the State Department of Fisheries. Applications are now being received for hundreds of thousands of young fish and it is the plan to start shipment of trout, yellow perch, bluegills, catfish and frogs. These fish will be a year old so that they will be able to take care of themselves. The output of all of the hatcheries has been larger than usual.

Since the State has remodeled most of the hatcheries a plan is being considered for the establishment of a school for fish culture at Pleasant Mount hatchery in Wayne county and Commissioner N. R. Butler will ask the next Legislature for an appropriation. He says that the department has had much trouble in getting suitable persons to take charge of the rapidly expending fish culture work and a school would enable men to be trained in handling fish of every species "planted" in State waters.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorder Frances Speer has recorded the following real estate transfers:

Ellen M. Stuart et al to John W. Hubler, tract in State College Boro. $7000.

Wm. H. Minnich et ux to Clara M. Hall, tract in Walker Twp. $350.

Andrew Lytle et ux to Mary Harpster, tract in College Twp. $200.

Andrew Lytle et ux to William H. Harpster, tract in College Twp. $200.

Arthur B. Lee Sheriff to Mrs. H. E. Mauck, tract in Walker Twp. $245.

Daniel Robb et ux to George E. Knarr, two tracts in Liberty Twp. $1675.

W. C. Kreamer et ux to H. C. Robison, tract in Milesburg Boro. $75.

Geo. B. McCullough et ux to James M McCullough, tract in Milesburg Boro. $100.

B. E. Stamm et ux to Grant Houser, tract in College Twp. $1600.

Catherine J. Reese to Elizabeth Reese, three tracts in Taylor Twp. $1.

Davis W. Gummo to Carrie J. Gummo, tract in Patton Twp. $400.

John D. Miller Treas. to Commissioners Centre Co., tract in Snow Shoe Twp. $3.12.

John Hamilton et ux to J. Wilmer Henezey, tract in College Twp. $500.

John Hamilton et ux to J. Wilmer Henezey, tract in College Twp. $500.

Hannah E. Grove to William Sommers, ract in Union Twp. $100.

To Meet at Erie.

The next State convention of Elk lodges will be held at Erie. Charles H. Kline, of York, has been chosen president of the association for the coming year.

Rain Spoiled Race Meet.

Rain sadly interfered with Lock Haven's aviation and race meet last week. Unfortunately for some the venture resulted in financial loss.

Advertise in "The Republican."

CANDIDATES, LOTS OF 'EM AT GRANGERS PICNIC

Variety Sufficient to Please the Most Critical.

DAY FOR EACH PARTY

Brumbaugh, McCormick, Lewis, Pinchot and Many Other Vote Seekers to be on Picnic Grounds for Your Personal Inspection.

Saturday of next week, September 12th, will be the opening day of the forty-first annual Grange Encampment and Fair at Centre Hall. The approaching gathering bids fair to exceed in many ways all former occasions. When the next issue of this paper reaches the nearest patrons Grange Park will have become a tented city with an active population, and by the close of that week, two-thirds of the tent holders will be comfortably located in their canvas tents, ready for a full week of outdoor living.

On Sunday following the opening of the Encampment and Fair, an unprecedented crowd is anticipated. This is due to the large numbers of automobiles that will make Centre Hall their objective point.

The park will be better lighted, the exhibit buildings in better state of condition, and everything in more complete readiness than at any time heretofore. The exhibits will also be larger and of a better class than in previous years.

WASHINGTON DAY.

Tuesday the Washington party candidates will expound the doctrines of that party, and this will be done by —

Gifford Pinchot, candidate for United Senator.

William Draper Lewis, candidate for governor.

DEMOCRATIC DAY.

Wednesday, September 16th, has been set aside as Democratic Day. The state congressional, senatorial and legislative candidates will be on the ground to meet the general public. The Democratic candidates who signified their intention of being there are:

Vance C. McCormick, candidate for governor.

W. T. Creasey, condidate for lieutenant governor.

William McNair, candidate for secretary of internal affairs.

William E. Tobias, candidate for congress.

William H. Patterson, candidate for state senator.

David W. Miller, candidate for legislature.

W. D. Zerby, candidate for member state committee.

Arthur B. Lee, candidate for county chairman.

REPUBLICAN DAY.

Thursday, September 17, will be given over to the Republicans, and the candidates who have expressed their intention of being on the field are:

Martin G. Brumbaugh, candidate for governor.

Frank B. McClain, candidate for lieutenant governor.

Henry Houck, candidate for secretary of internal affairs.

Charles H. Rowland, candidate for congress.

S. J. Miller, candidate for state senator.

Harry B. Scott, candidate for legislature.

No Election of Pope.

According to a Rome dispatch several thousand persons assembled Wednesday morning to watch the chimney of the Sistine chapel. Presently smoke arose. Then the people knew a pope had not been elected on the first ballot. Toward noon smoke again appeared, indicating that a second ballot had been taken without election. The smoke was from the burning ballots.

Pinchot and Lewis Coming.

Gifford Pinchot and William Draper Lewis, Washington party candidates for United States Senator and Governor, respectively, are scheduled to visit Bellefonte and other places in Centre County on Tuesday, September 15th. The candidates will also attend the Grangers picnic on that date.

Hustling Out Peaches.

Manager Fred Herman, in charge of the local branch of Lauderbach-Barber Co., in the last week disposed of three car loads of peaches in Bellefonte and State College. The three cars represented 1950 baskets. Last year peaches sold at $2 to $2.50. This year they are retailing at 90 and 95c.

ACCIDENT TO AIRSHIP, NO FLIGHT YESTERDAY

Aviator Bonney Promises Ascension Today.

BIG FAIR UNDER WAY

Fine String of Horses on Track for Opening Races and Today's Entries Look Good—Livestock and Industrial Exhibits Pleasing.

Wednesday's Races.

2:12 Trot and Pace—Purse $300

Hal Direct	5	1	1	2
Violet	2	2	2	1
Baby Jerome	4	5	3	3
Baron Oakley	1	3	5	4
Hallie Lou	3	4	4	5

Time—2:15½, 2:15¼, 2:16, 2:18½

To finish this race today at 1.30 o'clock.

2:30 Trot and Pace—Purse $250

Fannie G	5	6	1	7	4
Blondie Wilkes	6	4	5	3	dr
Billie T	4	5	4	6	dr
Tommy Thorn	3	3	3	5	3
Minaqua Boy	1	2	7	1	1
Annie K	7	7	6	4	dr
Doctor L	2	1	2	2	2

Time—2:22¼, 2,22, 2:26, 2:26½, 2:26

In the final heat of the 2:30 race Fannie G, driven by W. A. Shank, fell throwing W. V. Larimer driving Billie T. Mr. Larimer sustained some bruises. Both horses escaped injury.

An unfortunate break in the delicate mechanism of the aeroplane prevented a flight yesterday, the first big day of the Centre County Fair. As a result a large crowd of visitors were sorely disappointed. W. L. Bonney, owner of the aeroplane and the man who makes the flights, informed a representative of "The Republican" yesterday afternoon that he fully expected to be able to make a flight today and another tomorrow.

Mr. Bonney stated that the accident to his airship happened shortly before noon. The machine was in good condition when shipped here Sunday from Ebensburg, where Mr. Bonney made several successful flights last week. The machine was hauled to the fair grounds on Monday and put together. Shortly before noon yesterday Mr. Bonney was engaged in trying it out when he discovered that several bolts on the propeller were broken and an oil guage was smashed. He at once proceeded to have new bolts made and the damaged oil guage repaired.

"I am greatly disappointed because of the accident to my machine," said Mr. Bonney to a representative of "The Republican," It so happens that the damaged parts are vitally essential to the machine and must be made right before a flight can be attempted. I fully expect to be in shape for a flight on Thursday and another on Friday."

When Mr. Bonney first visited the fair grounds he expressed doubt as to his ability to safely ascend with his machine from that location. He explained that the fair grounds being surrounded by mountains formed a location which might be described as a pocket in the air currents. He said that it would be much easier to make flights from a higher elevation, and for a time it was believed that the several flights would be made from a field at the Beaver farm, nearby town, and the descent made at the fair grounds. Yesterday, however, Mr. Bonney said that he would make his flights from the fair grounds.

The accident to the airship was the only disappointing feature at the first day of the fair, the attendance being large, the races first class, and conditions generally all that one could desire. The string of horses entered for the races was an agreeable surprise to any who may have feared that the races would not be up to standard. In fact, it is doubtful if a finer bunch will ever be assembled here at a county fair. Upward of forty racers were entered, some of the number being noted for their feats on the track. The entries included several prize horses from the stables of J. C. Packer, of Sunbury. One of the group from these stables is said to have a record of 2:04 and will be entered for the free-for-all tomorrow, which pulls down a purse of $300. There were two races yesterday, a 2:12 trot and pace, and a 2:30 of the same class, the first pulling a purse of $300 and the other a $250 purse. There were seven entries for the 2:12 and for the 2:30 the entries represented perhaps the most novel scene ever witnessed on a track in Pennsylvania. There were ten entries, not one of the number having a mark and therefore all getting away as unknown quantities when Dr. Locke, the official starter, gave the command to 'go." The cards for today's races are particularly attractive. For the 2:18 trot and pace the purse is $250, while that for the 2:25 trot and pace is $200.

The livestock and industrial exhibits at the fair are especially interesting. The poultry exhibit is attracting no little interest, while the main building is constantly crowded with visitors. A most instructive exhibit in the main building is that in charge of T. C. Foster, State orchard inspector. It represents an exhibit of fine apples from the State model orchards in Centre County which are under the careful direction of Dr. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist at Harrisburg. The exhibit enables one to observe the splendid results obtained by spraying fruits, also how fruits may be packed to show them off to best advantage. Those who contributed toward the success of this exhibit were N. C. Neidigh, of State College; H. K. Mattern, of Julian; J. E. Miller, of Madisonburg; William H. Grove, of Coburn; George Durner, of Zion. The specimens of fruit displayed reflect the greatest credit upon the several owners and also upon the work of the State department. The exhibits include one showing beneficial and injurious insects, mounted in cases, from the laboratory of the State Division of Zoology.

All told, there are 2602 entries for exhibits, an increase of probably 600 over any other year.

It wouldn't be an old-fashioned fair without the merry-go-round, the Ocean Wave, the popcorn and peanut stands, and other attractions to appeal to the crowd. All these are on hand and in profusion, too. These are always pleasing to the happy, good-natured throng that passes up and down the mid-way. There is music of all kinds and much to amuse and entertain the visitor. During yesterday's races music was furnished by "Our Boys Band", of Milesburg

MILEAGE BOOKS UP

Penna. Railroad to Advance Price from $20 to $22.50 on October 1st.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company on Monday announced that on October 1st, next, the rate per mile for mileage books would be advanced from 2 to 2½ cents. This will make the cost of 1000 mile books $22.50 instead of $20. Announcement also was made that in the near future advances will be made in rates for other forms of tickets.

The other trunk lines, it is predicted, will announce similar advances in mileage rates in the near future. The action of the Pennsylvania Railroad is explained as being in line with the suggestion of the Interstate Commerce Commission when the freight rate decision was handed down some weeks ago. The railroads submitted among reasons for wanting increased freights one to the effect that the passenger service is not a profitable branch of any railroad system. The Interstate Commerce Commission advanced the suggestion that such a branch of the service should be made self-sustaining and not a burden on freight shippers. With this as their justification the railroads now propose advancing passenger rates on all forms of tickets.

Gave Tyrone Team a Scare.

The Port Matilda baseball club gave the Tyrone team the biggest kind of a scare last Saturday afternoon. Tyrone had scheduled a game for that day with Lock Haven, but threatening weather resulted in a message to the Lock Haven club not to come. A game with Port Matilda was arranged later in the day. Tyrone figuring that it would be good practice. It developed that Tyrone had greatly underestimated the Port Matilda team, for in the first inning the latter batted out two runs. Tyrone managed to win, 3--2, but to do so it had to give up the practice theory and play to prevent a defeat.

Captured 80,000 Russians.

The most striking feature of European war developments in the last week was the capture by the Germans of 80,000 Russian soldiers, including three generals. This is confirmed in a despatch from St. Petersburg. It was unofficially announced yesterday that Turkey has declared war on Great Britain, thus siding with Germany.

To Meet at Easton.

Miss Emma L. Crowell, state regent for Pennsylvania of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has sent out announcements for the annual state conference of the organization, to be held at Easton, during the week of October 5.

Harry J. Goss and wife, former residents of Bellefonte, who have been located in Williamsport for several years, expect to leave in October for California, where they will spend the winter and where they may remain permanently.

Miss Rebecca N. Rhoads is home after a month's visit in Canada.

WAR CAUSES MANY TO SEEK NATURALIZATION

Foreigners Anxions to Protect Property at Home.

FEAR LONG STRUGGLE

Ten Declarations of Intention to be Naturalized in August High Record for One Month in Centre County—Must Wait Two Years.

War conditions abroad, coupled with the prevailing belief that hostilities may continue a number of years, have resulted in a tremendous rush for naturalization by foreigners in this country. The remarkable increase in the number of petitions for naturalization and declarations of intention to be naturalized is reflected in Centre County, although of course on a smaller scale than is the case in industrial centers and particularly the larger cities. Many foreigners now residing in this country are eager to return home and take up arms, but apparently there are many others desirous of being relieved of military duty in their native land and are seeking naturalization as a means of protection.

In August there were filed with Prothonotary D. R. Foreman ten declarations of intention to be naturalized, which is a high record for any one month. There were also filed several petitions for naturalization. Those who filed declarations of intention cannot be naturalized for two years. Those filing petitions for naturalization had already submitted declarations of intention and their applications will be heard at the expiration of ninety days. Virtually all of the ten to file declarations of intention last month were Germans or Austrians.

Foreigners now residing in this country and who are not naturalized, are subject to call from their native land at any time. On receipt of such notice they must report to their country's minister here, and if possible return to that country. Failure to report means that the person so notified is marked on the records at home as a deserter and any property which he may have there is confiscated. He also is subject to arrest at any time should he return to his home country, if he is able to fortify himself with naturalization papers before the European war is ended these papers will relieve him of the charge of being a deserter and also serve to protect his property.

In Camden and several other places the rush for naturalization has been so great that the supply of certificates and other blanks has been exhausted and the Department at Washington is unable to meet demands.

Marriage Licenses.

Register J. Frank Smith has issued the ollowing marriage licenses:

Forrest R. Heverly Bertha A. Woodring	Tyrone "
Clarence E. Rishel Helen R. Hosterman	Penn Twp "
Ralph Stover Minnie Johnson	State College Stormstown
M. L. Beck Jennie Tate	Howard Jersey Shore
Joseph Black Helen A. Totsock	South Bethlehem Bellefonte
James S. Fry Esther D. Kaup	Philadelphia Boalsburg

Beck—Tate.

On Tuesday afternoon, at the home of D. Hiram Fetterhoff, on West Bishop Street, M. L. Beck, of Howard, and Miss Jennie Tate, of Jersey Shore, were married by Rev. W. M. B. Glanding. An interesting and novel feature of the occasion was the remarkable age of the attendants for the bridal couple. These were Samuel C. Tate, 80 years old, father of the bride, and Mrs. Jane W. Tate, 87 years old, an aunt of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Beck will reside in Howard.

Held Prisoner by Nail.

Mrs. Kate McCloskey, of Beech Creek, was the victim of a strange accident one day last week. She stepped on a nail which penetrated her shoe and pierced her foot to a depth of half an inch or more. She was unable to pull her foot loose from the nail or to remove her foot from the shoe. For half an hour she was held a prisoner and endured severe pain until a passing neighbor came to her rescue.

J. K. Thompson Ill.

Ex-Representative J. K. Thompson, formerly of Philipsburg, at present located at DuBois as manager for the Lauderbach-Barber Co., is very seriously ill at his home in that place.

We do all kinds of job work.

C. L. BUFFINGTON DEAD

Native of Milesburg Passed Away at Tyrone Last Week.

C. L. Buffington, a Civil war veteran and well known resident of Tyrone, died at his late home at that place on Thursday morning of last week. He had suffered a stroke of paralysis two weeks previously. For a time it seemed that he would recover, but he suffered a sinking spell and gradually became weaker and passed away at the time noted. Funeral services were held at Tyrone on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, conducted by an old time friend and war chaplain, Rev. Mr. Forgens, at present chaplain at the Pennsylvania Industrial School, at Huntingdon.

In noting the death of Mr. Buffington the Tyrone "Herald" published the following interesting sketch of his life:

Charles Luischen Buffington was a son of the late Isaac and Hannah Taylor Buffington. He was born at Milesburg, Centre county, November 12, 1837, and was aged 76 years, 9 months and 15 days. He resided in the place of his birth until he came to Tyrone twenty-four years ago. When a boy he gained a splendid schooling at the Milesburg and Bellefonte schools which fully equipped him for his profession as book-keeper in after life. For many years he had charge of the accounts at the large lime operations conducted at that time in Bellefonte by the Alexander Brothers, now owned by the American Lime and Stone company of Tyrone. He was also an assistant to his father at the Milesburg freight station and for years was a book-keeper for the McCoy and Linn Iron company near Milesburg.

On February 17, 1864, Mr. Buffington was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Jane Morris, by the Rev. George Bowman, pastor of the Baptist church at Beaver Mills, Centre county. The event in those days was one of more than passing interest, as the groom had just returned from a brilliant service at the front as a soldier in the Union army. The golden wedding anniversary of this happy event was fittingly celebrated at the Buffington home last February.

Mr. Buffington is survived by his wife and the following children to mourn his passing away: Mrs. Blanche Hamer, Tyrone; Albert Garduer, Punxsutawney; Miss Elizabeth Morris Buffington, Tyrone. Mrs. Guy Cowher, a granddaughter, and Miss Betty Buffington Cowher a great grand-daughter, also mourn his death.

When the Civil war broke out in '61 Mr. Buffington, then a young man living at Milesburg, was among the first volunteers from old Centre county. He enlisted in the First Pennsylvania cavalry August 12, 1861, as a private. Through his ability and faithfulness to duty he was soon promoted to Sergeant Major and then to Battalion Adjutant. Having served his first enlistment he was mustered out of the service, but immediately re-enlisted and was promoted to Adjutant of the 179th Pennsylvania Volunteer infantry. He served nine months in this regiment and was mustered out July, 1863. He again enlisted and was made Adjutant of the Two Hundredth Pennsylvania Infantry, September, 1864, and was mustered out of the service June 30, 1865, at the close of the war. Some of the most prominent battles he participated in were at Drainsville, Cedar Mountains, Second Bull Run, Fort Stedman and Petersburg. He came back from the front with a record that marked him as one of the most efficient, faithful and bravest soldiers of the great Rebellion.

He was a man of sterling character and was held in high esteem by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. For many years he had charge of the books and records of Col. D. M. Jones Post, G. A. R., of which he was a devoted and active member. He will not only be greatly missed in his home, but from among his warm friends at the post rooms and in the town in general.

Borough Laws Compiled.

The first complete compilation of laws relative to boroughs in Pennsylvania ever made will be issued by the state legislative reference bureau within a short time in the form of a list of statutes on the subject accompanying a proposed code of laws on the subject. This is one of the three chief topics under which laws of the state are to be codified, taxation and corporation being the other subjects, and the work is being done under authority of the act of 1913.

The borough code is expected to be the largest of the three and will be along the same lines as the school code of 1911, which grouped all of the acts relative to schools, doing away with obsolete, contradictory and useless acts. It is expected to simplify matters very much as ever since the creation of the bureau complaints have been made about the chaotic condition of the laws relative to boroughs, actions at law frequently having been lost because the right form was not used when there were two or three methods laid down in books. Every session there has been an output of new laws relative to boroughs and an effort will be made to get them in simple form.

Dyspepsia is America's curse. To restore digestion, normal weight, good health and purify the blood, use Burdock Blood Bitters. Sold at all drug stores. Price $1.00.

Advertise in "The Republican."

Road Facts and Falsehoods.

Just criticism of any part of our public service, whether township, county, state or national, is a wholesome thing. But unfortunately all criticism is not just and some of it is so persistently unfair that we cannot escape the conclusion that it is deliberately malicious. We have an example of this right here in Pennsylvania in regard to the work of our State Highway Department. Here are a few instances: In one case a contract was not let to the lowest bidder, and a great deal was said about the "favored" bidder and the thousands of dollars difference between his bid and that of his competitor. The facts are that the lowest bidder had no equipment for carrying out his contract, that his bid was just $200 below that of the well equipped and responsible bidder, and that the latter's bid was really the lowest because he could complete his contract in much less time and save more than $200 in the salary of the inspector in charge. In another case a change was necessary in a road by which the contractor missed about $83 profit in moving a certain quantity of dirt. The malicious critics magnified the contractor's loss into $40,000 profit and stretched the distance over which the grade was changed from 400 feet to eight miles. Gross exaggerations as to costs per square yard and per mile are published. The necessary moving of dirt in road building is not confined to the sixteen feet of roadway, it is often much in excess of that width. Yet it is a common practice of our road critics to count the total costs and apply them to the roadway only, in order to show an extravagant cost per square yard of it. Another habit is to count things several times and thus show excessive costs. Still another is to make unfair comparisons of costs between a hilly and mountainous state and a level or gently rolling territory, where grading is comparatively light and inexpensive.

We mention these things to caution farmers against crediting all they hear and see in print about road costs and extravagant administration of road affairs. Some of the most bitter critics have not stopped to ascertain the truth but have accepted and repeated as facts such statements as those mentioned or others equally misleading. One man who has roared loud and often recently told us that he had never examined the records or made any effort to verify the statements he had read and repeated as facts. Let us suggest that the records of public road contracts are not private or concealed but are open to those who want to know the truth. If after fair investigation criticism is called for it should by all means be made, but there is no excuse for the perpetration or repetition of falsehoods. We believe it to be the duty of our Highway Department to enlighten the public to a greater extent than by its periodical reports and hope it will do so. —National Stockman and Farmer.

School Days.

Hundred of thousands of children will go trooping back to school within the next few days. Immediately following their return, measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever and certain other communicable diseases, which reach their lowest ebb during the vacation period, will increase by leaps and bounds.

The result will be disease and death for the children and more or less dis-organization of the schools.

The responsibity for the spread of much of the contagion rests with the parents. Unfortunately in many homes a cold or sore throat is not considered a sufficient excuse for keeping a child at home yet these are the preliminary symptoms of a number of the diseases of chil hood. When a child has a cold or a sore throat it should remain at home and have it cared for. If, as often proves to be the case, it is the first stage of scarlet fever or diphtheria this may be of vital importance.

Even if it is a more simple malady a day's care may prevent a week's illness. A child with a cold or sore throat who comes in contact with a source of infection is in an ideal condition to contract disease. So primarily for their own protection and welfare and secondarily for the protection of the other children they should be kept at home.

Many mis-guided parents apparently feel that they are doing their children a great wrong in permitting them to stay out of school on account of what they consider minor ailments.

Regularity of attendance has a certain importance but it is not worthy of consideration when balanced against health. The parents boast that "our children never miss a day at school", means that in many instances they have been forced to go when they would have been better off at home. No one questions the value of that portion of our education acquired through schooling but the good health of the child is the basis upon which rests the future of the man and woman and it should not be jeopardized for a few hours or days of school work.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania for a certificate of public convenience, evidencing the Commission's approval of an agreement with the Centre Electric Company for the joint use of poles, the public hearing on which will be held in the rooms of the Commission at Harrisburg on the 16th day of September, 1914, at 10 A. M., when and where all persons in interest may appear and be heard if they so desire.

We do all kinds of job work.

The Haunted House

A Story of Mexico.

By F. A. MITCHEL

"Is there a hacienda near by where I can stop for the night?" I asked a man I met on the road. I was traveling in the province of San Luis Potosi, in Mexico.

"No, senor; there is nothing within a convenient distance where one can find entertainment. There is a deserted house about two miles down the road, but I would not advise you to stop there. You had better go back to Venado."

I had come from Venado, a distance of eight miles. To go back and return to where I was would be a round trip of sixteen miles. I was well mounted, but did not care for such an additional journey in any event. I asked the man to tell me more about the deserted house.

"It was formerly the country place of a Spaniard who lived there with his wife—he a crusty old man, she a beautiful young woman. He was jealous of her, and a tragedy occurred in the house. Some say he murdered her lover, and others say he murdered both her and her lover. At any rate, he disappeared, leaving the house with all the furniture in it, and so it has remained to the present day."

"Is it locked?"

"Oh, yes; it is locked, but you will have no difficulty in getting into it."

"I have provisions in my haversack. Why should I not go in there, roll myself in my blanket and sleep till early morning, then resume my journey?"

"Well, senor," replied the man, "there is nothing to prevent your doing that, but I would not do it for all the gold there is in Mexico."

"What is there to fear?"

"Men have slept there who have never been seen or heard of afterward. Men have slept there who have told fearful tales."

This was not encouraging, but I was familiar with the superstition of the lower class of Mexicans and knew

THERE LAY THE BODY OF A MAN.

that they were very easily frightened. I must either sleep in this deserted house or return to Venado or bivouac. The latter I did not wish to do, for a norther was blowing and a fine rain was falling. So I thanked the man for his information and rode on.

I reached the house just before dark, and an attractive place it must have been in its prime.

The house had been handsomely furnished, but that must have been many years before, for, though the framework of the furniture was solid as ever, the woven fabrics were in tatters. And yet the place looked as if persons had used it since the olden time, when it was occupied regularly. There were bits of food scattered about and other evidences of the sojourn of human beings. Perhaps, I thought, these things were left by those persons of whom the man I met on the road told me. The first thing I did was to gather some wood which I found scattered about the place and, putting it in the great fireplace, soon had a cheerful blaze, which I needed not only for warmth, but to help banish the dreariness about me.

I ate my supper beside the fire. The apartment I occupied had apparently been the principal bedroom of the house in its better days, and its walls were hung with portraits. One I judged to be the likeness of the former owner, the Spaniard who had murdered his wife and her paramour. He certainly looked capable of murder. One of his eyes seemed to differ from the other; but, since I had no light except what came from the hearth, I could not make out wherein this difference lay.

Having finished my supper, I went out and gathered what green stuff I could find for my horse to eat—I had watered him shortly before at a runnel beside the road—and, returning, smoked a pipe beside the fire. I had no mind to occupy the bed with its enormous rotting canopy and other fittings; so, rolling myself in my blanket, I lay down on the floor. But hard wood is not comfortable for a couch, and after fitful sleeping for a couple of hours I arose, mastered my repugnance to the moldering bedclothes and, spreading my blanket on them, tried again to sleep. But, the uncanny place getting the better of my feeling, I arose and got my 45 caliber revolver. There was nothing alive to shoot at, but somehow there was a sense of protection in the weapon.

How long I slept before waking again I don't know. I was, or thought I was, awakened by a sound. But there was a strong wind, and many parts of the house had rotted loose and rattled. The fire had gone out, but one of the heavier pieces of wood blazed and cast a lurid light about the apartment. Directly opposite was the portrait I have mentioned, and the eye which I had noticed being unlike the other seemed to me to belong to a human being and was looking straight at me.

I rubbed my own eyes to see more clearly, and when I looked again the human expression had gone out of the eye of the portrait. Thinking that I must have been mistaken, I composed myself to sleep. Naturally I thought of my money and my weapon. The former was in a belt made for the purpose of carrying funds and strapped around my waist. The revolver was in my hand on the bed.

My next awakening came from a heavy weight falling on the floor in the room above. Then came the sound of whistling wind, followed by a cry. Then all was still again. In a few minutes the stillness was broken by frightful shrieks. From the moment of the first sound I sat up, clutching my revolver. My gaze lighted on the portrait of the old Spaniard, and it had again become human.

I cannot say that I was frightened, but I will assert positively that I was mad. Yielding to an impulse which I cannot well describe, I raised my revolver and sent a bullet straight at the eye that caused the commotion within me. And so sure was my aim that an open space was left where the eye had been.

Something fell on the floor of the adjoining room. The sound seemed to come from behind where the portrait was hanging. Throwing myself from the bed, recocking my revolver with my right thumb and snatching a burning brand from the fireplace, I ran through a doorway and stood on the other side of a partition. There lay the body of a man. I had shot him in the eye and pierced his brain.

The stillness was broken by some one running in the patio, but this was all the indication I had of the presence of any one except the dead man. I stood listening for some time, then was seized with a desire to get out of the place as soon as possible. I started for the patio, dropping my torch as I went that it might not make me an illuminated target, and, reaching the door of the house, gained the outside. There I stood trying to pull myself together.

There was a streak of dawn in the east. It tended to quiet the horror there was within me. After all, what was there to flee from? I could hear no sound from within, and all except the wind was still without. I was as well armed and had the same chance as any one else. I had killed a man, and I preferred to learn if possible whether I had been justified in doing so. Summoning my resolution, I reentered the house, peering through the dim light for any one who might be there.

I regained without opposition the room in which I had slept. There were embers on the hearth, and I rekindled the fire. There I stood with my back to it, waiting for the day to break. As soon as I could see without artificial light I went to the room, where the body lay in the same position I had left it. It was on the floor beside a table, and the table was directly under a hole in the partition, the latter being about the height of a man. I got up on the table, put my eye to the hole and looked into the bedroom.

Now I could form a theory. There had been two or more men in the house. One of them had looked through the hole, which formed an eye of the picture, and seen me on the bed. If he wished to rob me my revolver was in his way. An attempt had been made to frighten me, but whether to get an advantage over me or to drive me out of the house I could only conjecture. I inclined to the latter opinion.

Having gone thus far in my investigations, I resolved to go further. I ransacked the house. I looked into closets, up chimneys, under furniture. The last thing I did was to pull the clothing and mattresses off the bed on which I had slept. Out rolled a shower of gold coins.

It was now quite light, and I resolved to gather up the coins, hide them and report my experience at the next town at which I would stop.

I reported my find as I had intended to the police, informing them where I had hidden the gold pieces. They visited the house in question and recognized the man I had shot as a notorious bandit. They wondered when he had seen me lying on the bed that he had not shot at me through the partition, but I reminded them that this would have been difficult. Besides, it was doubtless to his interest to frighten me away.

I never heard that anything was done to prevent the premises from being used by bandits. The Mexican rural police are not very effective, and soon after my experience Governor Carranza started his rebellion against President Huerta.

Pennsylvania Railroad

SPECIAL TRAINS

ACCOUNT

Patrons of Husbandry

AT

GRANGE PARK

CENTRE HALL, PA.

WILL BE RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Sept. 15, 16, and 17, 1914

EASTWARD.				WESTWARD.	
September 15, 16, and 17	September 17 only	STATIONS.		September 17 only	September 15, 16 and 17
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
10.00	6.30	5.50	Lv.....Bellefonte.....Ar.	8.40	10.45
10.05	6.35	.....	.....Axemann.....	.....	10.39
10.09	6.39	.....	.....Pleasant Gap.....	.....	10.33
10.21	6.51	6.15	.....Dale Summit.....	.....	10.21
10.26	6.56	6.19	.....Lemont.....	.....	10.15
10.30	7.00	6.24	.....Oak Hall.....	.....	10.10
10.35	7.05	6.35	.....Linden Hall.....	.....	10.03
10.50	7.20		Ar.CentreHall(GrangePark)Lv.	7.50	9.45
.....	7.30	6.35	Lv.CentreHall(GrangePark)Ar.	7.50	9.00
.....	7.40	.....	.....Penn Cave.....	7.40	8.50
.....	7.48	.....	.....Rising Springs.....	7.32	8.42
.....	8.00	.....	.....Zerby.....	7.14	8.30
.....	8.10	7.00	Ar.....Coburn.....Lv.	7.07	8.20

SQUARE OF THE CIRCLE.

For All Ordinary Mechanical Work the Formula 3.1416 Is Used.

The ratio of the length of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, sought during many thousands of years, has never been discovered. It has been known for decades of centuries, away back to the Aryans and to the Egyptians—or rather to the non-Egyptian pyramid of Suphis builders—that the circumference of a circle is three and a fraction times longer than its diameter.

This fraction has been sought by computers in every great nation from prehistoric times. Within modern times it has been computed with accuracy and by enormous labor in Germany out to 635 decimal places with no end—there is always a remainder to be reckoned.

But all of this work was useless, because high mathematics has shown that the string of figures will never come to an end in any finite number of figures. And as these men cannot think of infinity they made the symbol of infinity and stopped wasting time many years ago.

The circumference of a circle is 3.14159265 plus longer than its diameter. But in all ordinary mechanics, as in factories, machine shops and the like, the number 3.1416 is used. Thus the difference between lengths of circumferences of locomotive drivewheels or any other made by using one or the other of these values could not be detected mechanically without micrometric measurement. — New York American.

Charter Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, on October 7th 1914, by Harry P. Kelly, T. B. Budinger, David Chambers, John Boyce, W. C. Snyder and others, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act for the Incorporation and Regulation of Banks of Discount and Deposit" approved May 13th 1876 and supplements thereto, for the Charter of an intended corporation to be called "Snow Shoe Bank" the character and object of which is to carry on the business of Banking under the laws relating thereto, and for these purposes to have and to possess, and enjoy all the rights, benefits, and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

Said Bank to be located in the Borough of Snow Shoe, Centre County, Pennsylvania, and to have a capital stock of $25,000, divided into 500 shares of the par value of $50.

C. F. EGGLESTON, Solicitor.
1218 Chestnut Street,
7-2-3mo. Philadelphia, Pa.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

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This store is entirely new and up-to-date and was opened on August 22nd by the well known Fromm, who has a high reputation for honesty with all having dealings with him, as the thousands who know him will testify. Come in and get acquainted and we'll serve you right.

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needlessly will be greatly reduced if you have to draw a check every time you make a purchase. Don't keep your cash in your pocket where it is likely to burn a hole. Open an account with this institution. Experience proves that a man thinks twice before he spends once when he has an account at this institution.

Bellefonte Trust Company,

Allegheny Street Bellefonte, Pa

PAYMENT IN FULL

A Tragic Episode.

By BAYARD VEILLER

Copyright by Frank A. Munsey Co.

Late in an afternoon of October the warden of the county jail stood smoking in the doorway of his office.

In the wide street of the little southern town quiet reigned.

Two dogs were wrangling happily over a bone. Farther along a crowd of boys were playing with a ball.

A keeper came out and stood beside the warden, who paid no attention to him. The old man coughed slightly and touched his superior on the arm.

"Th' man in numbah 7 wants t' see you all."

"What's he want now?" asked the warden querulously. "He's always after sumthin'. Does he think I ain't got nuthin' ter do but run errants fer him?"

He still spoke with the accent of his New England birthplace.

"I dunno," said the old man.

"Whut's he here fer, annyhow?" went on the warden. "Lord knows, I can't keep track of all them fellers!

"I SWAR I'LL COME BACK HEAH."

You fellers down here gets arrested fer th' darnedest funny things I hev ever heerd tell on. Up north we gits fellers in jail fer reel sure enough crimes. Down here th' criminals ain't no account. What's he in fer, I say?"

"He all got kotched fer runnin' a still," explained the keeper. "He's a right good feller tew."

"Well, I ain't goin' up there," announced the warden. "You bring him down here to me. I reckon he won't git away."

The keeper slouched away and returned a few minutes later in company with the prisoner. He was tall, rawboned, uncouth. He stood awkwardly before the warden, fumbling a torn cap in his hand.

"Well, whut's yure name?" asked the warden.

"Wilbur Rawlins," said the man, with a slow drawl. "I got kotched fer runnin' a still," he added. "'Twan't mine," he went on after a pause.

"Oh, I ain't th' jedge," said the warden cheerfully. "Whut you want with me?"

The man was silent. He rubbed one foot over the other slowly and then scratched his ear.

"Come, come, young feller," said the warden, not unkindly. "Ye sent word thet ye wanted ter see me. Waal, now, ye see me. Whut ye want with me?"

"I gotter go home fer a couple o' days."

"You gotter go home?" said the warden. "Young feller, this ain't no boardin' bouse. You gotter stay right here till you are tried."

"Kain't ye let me go?" pleaded the prisoner. "'Tain't 's if I'd done much. I ain't killed nobody. I ain't even ben in a feud. I swar I'll come back heah."

"Can't do it," said the warden. "They's no use askin' me. I tell ye I can't do it."

"I ain't got nuthin' but er mewel," urged the prisoner. "Yo're welcome ter that ef you all 'll lemme go."

The warden smiled grimly. "I couldn't let ye go ef ye offered me a thousand dollars," he said. "What'd ye wanter go fer, anyway?" he added.

"Mah little gal's all alone up on th' mountain," said the prisoner, "an' they ain't no neighbahs ter go ter her, an' they's a babby a-comin, an' I gotter be thar. Heavens, man, ye kain't let her be thar alone at a time like that! Kain't ye see I jess natchelly gotter be thar?"

"Can't be did," said the warden briefly.

"Ef you all 'll let me go I'll name th' babby aftah you all." He had the air of a man offering a bribe of stupendous value.

"Supposin' it wuz a gal?" suggested the warden.

"I doan' keer. We all 'll name her aftah you all. Whut's yure name?"

"Zebulon," said the warden shortly. It was a sore point with him, this name. "But can't ye see, man, I can't let ye go? Not but I'd be proud ter hev th' baby named atter me," he went on politely. "I dunno es I ever hed a baby named atter me. But, honest, I can't let ye go."

"Jess fer one day," pleaded the prisoner.

"Not fer a minit," said the warden "Now, look here, man, ye jest go back ter yer cell an' trust t' the Lord. Ye're wife'll be all right, It'll be kinder lonesome mebbe, but it'll be all right."

"I gotter go, an' I'm goin'," said the prisoner defiantly as he turned away.

The warden slept late the next morning. He was still sleeping when his wife came and shook him roughly by the shoulder. She was crying, and so was the child clinging to her skirts.

"Git up, Zeb!" cried the woman.

"Whut's th' matter?" yawned the warden sleepily.

"Thet moonshiner's killed Tom an' broke out!" cried the woman.

The warden leaped from his bed and, clad only in his nightshirt, ran hurriedly through the house and up into the jail.

On the floor in front of cell 97 he found the keeper lying dead. The old man's face was purple, and about his throat was the imprint of fingers. The door of the cell was open.

"Merciful heavens," cried the warden, "who'd 'a' thought it? Thet feller wuz jest es peaceable es a lamb."

"I foun' the front door open when I got up this mornin'," said the woman. "an' I mistrusted all wa'n't right, so I come here an' foun' thet. It was turrible I shan't git over it ter my dyin' day, Zebulon Waters, I shan't."

The man had been the only prisoner on the tier, and he had been so docile and quiet that in his case the usual discipline had been relaxed. The door of his cell was never locked when the keeper was in the corridor.

"Thet's whut comes o' bein' kind ter them prisoners," said the warden's wife.

"Shet up, can't ye?" cried the warden. "Ain't I got trouble ernough 'thout you chimin' in? Like es not I'll lose th' job for this."

"Whutje goin' ter do now?" asked the woman.

"Put on my pants," said the warden shortly.

"D'je think I thought ye wuz goin' ter hunt fer thet feller in yer night shirt?" retorted his wife angrily.

"Lucinda, shet up," said the man solemnly. "Don't fergit ye're in the presence of death. Yer jest go into the house and hurry up the breakfast. I gotter git arter this man lively, and we may nab him fer he gets much of a start."

Within an hour the warden had organized a posse to hunt for the missing prisoner. Two of the men brought bloodhounds.

"I won't hev him torn up by them dogs," announced the warden—"not ef he killed th' hull town. 'Tain't Christian. I'm fer law an' order, an' we're goin ter catch this feller right. We aint goin' ter hev him et up by no dogs."

It was explained that neither of the dogs would be unmuzzled; that they would merely be used to trace the man.

"Ye don't need no dogs," said the warden's wife. "I talked 'ith thet feller yestedy an' I know. Ye don't need no dogs. Ef ye jest go ter whar he lives ye'll git him easy enough. That's whar he's went."

In spite of this they took the dogs. The men were on horseback, and for the first five miles they had no difficulty in following the animals. The dogs ran straight, their noses close to the ground. The trail was easy for them to follow.

Then the road became rougher and rougher as the path led up the mountain side.

Ten miles from the town the party had to abandon their horses, leaving the animals in charge of one man. After that they slowly made their way up the mountain, the dogs, still in leash, tugging frantically at their chains.

The cool, brisk air of the October woods, fragrant with pine and balsam, made no impression on these men. They were hunting a human being—a murderer. Two or three suggested that it would be a good thing to hang him as soon as he was caught.

"No, ye won't," said the warden. "Me an' th' sheriff's runnin' this hunt, an' it's goin' ter be lawful all through. I'm goin' ter take that feller back ter jail, an' he's goin' ter be tried fer murder."

The others gave a sullen assent.

Suddenly the party stopped. Half a mile above them, standing out in the clear fall air in sharp lines, stood a small log cabin.

"He all lives thar," said one of the party in a whisper.

The dogs tugged harder on their chains.

"We'd better go kinder quiet," suggested the warden. "Mebbe he's got a gun."

Slowly the men made their way toward the house. From the place there came no sound. The men came nearer and nearer. Two or three drew pistols and held them ready for instant use.

The warden, closely followed by his posse, finally stood in the doorway of the little cabin. The sunlight streaming through the open window fell on the figure of the fugitive, sitting with bowed head beside a tumbled bed on which lay the dead bodies of a mother and child. The man looked up dreamily.

"I wuz sho'ly sorry ter hev ter kill Torm," he said slowly, "but I wuz jess natchelly 'bleeged ter come."

Estelle Martindale's Plow

Story of a Duel That Did Not Come Off

By RUTH GRAHAM

It was somewhere between 1850 and 1855 that Adelbert Swift graduated from a northern university and, having heard a great deal about plantation life in the south, concluded to go there with a view to becoming a planter. He had inherited some means with which he might buy and stock a plantation; but, realizing his ignorance of the art of tilling the soil, he felt that it was prudent for him to gain some knowledge on the subject before making an investment.

In order to do this he conceived the idea of obtaining a position as tutor in the family of some planter. The hours he would be required to teach would not be many each day, and he would have time to familiarize himself with the workings of a plantation. He was not long in finding a position in the family of a Colonel Southgate in South Carolina. The Southgate plantation was a very large one, including some 800 negroes. Swift found he had not made a mistake in assuming that there was a great deal to learn in running a plantation. One of them was in itself a community consisting of two main branches, the planting branch and the business branch.

Swift, being young and not yet enervated by the climate, occupied a portion of the day riding about on the plantation observing the methods used and asking questions. He volunteered beside to handle the colonel's accounts, to which he devoted himself during the evenings.

The south has always been noted for the hospitality of its people, and Swift was made at home in the families of the planters in the vicinity of Colonel Southgate's manor house. Indeed, he received more invitations than he had time to accept, which was a source of trouble to him, fearing that when he declined one of them it would be set down as a slight.

Not far from the Southgate plantation resided Miss Estelle Martindale. Her father was supposed by many to be the owner of the plantation he managed. He had married its owner, who had died and left him with a little girl, Estelle. Martindale had contrived to get into debt to his wife for a considerable sum, and she had made a will leaving him an amount equal to his indebtedness, bequeathing the residue to their daughter.

Estelle was about Adelbert Swift's age. She had inherited from her mother not only the plantation, but a practical nature, and was principally occupied in checking an impractical father, whose chief idiosyncrasy was to sink money. She had learned as her mother had learned before her that to save her property from being wasted she must keep it and her finances in her own hands. In managing her father she was very adroit. Nothing hurt his pride so much as to have any one think that he was his daughter's employee. Consequently she always spoke of the plantation as his and consulted him about everything, though, matching her own good against his poor judgment, the consultation always ended in her views being carried out.

Swift, having been highly educated, made an impression upon Estelle Martindale. He found her particularly congenial, and she preferred him to any of the young men of her acquaintance.

When Albert Martindale noticed that an intimacy was springing up between Swift and his daughter he fancied he saw the end of his administration. He was not a bad man. Indeed, he was an honorable man, but it was impossible for him to contemplate with equanimity his daughter's marriage, since her husband must learn that his wife's father had no right in law to the plantation or its management. It is very easy for one to find reasons for preventing what is not to his interest and oftentimes to believe his reasons to be sound.

Martindale said nothing to his daughter about the prospect before him, but showed—he could not help showing—his antagonism to Swift. When they met, except at the Martindale home, he bowed to the young man coldly. In his home he would have scorned to treat any guest except, with an appearance at least, of cordiality. Estelle saw what was in her father's mind, though Swift did not.

What began between Swift and Miss Martindale with friendship developed into love. Swift called frequently at the Martindale home. Then came flowers, a sure sign that there were intentions. Martindale watched the process with disquietude.

Martindale, himself an ardent southerner, had a friend, a Major Marston, who was much prejudiced against the north. Marston, meeting his friend one day, spoke of Swift's attentions to Estelle and asked if Martindale were going to give his daughter to a northerner. This was the straw that broke the camel's back. Martindale made an evasive reply. But the die was cast. From that time he began to lay plans for breaking up the impending match.

He could not attack Swift on political grounds, for the young man had no political views. But Martindale must find some ground of objection to the man who, by marrying his daughter, would doubtless make an inroad upon his authority as manager of his plantation. It annoyed him that he could find no valid ground on which to base an opposition. Meeting his friend Marston again, he confessed the fact. There was nothing for Marston to do as his intimate friend but help him out. He covertly circulated a report that Swift was agent for a northern abolitionist society.

When this report came to Martindale's ears he forbade Swift his house, giving the report as a reason for doing so. Swift denied the charge. Hot words ensued, and before Swift realized what had happened he received a challenge to mortal combat from the man whose daughter he was engaged to marry.

He was wondering what in the world to do when Estelle's quadroon maid appeared and handed him a note from her mistress. It appointed a meeting between him and her at the house of a mutual friend. At the time named he went to the place designated and found Estelle waiting for him.

"You have heard what has happened?" he asked.

"I have."

"Is there no possible way out of it?"

"Either you must resign me and leave here or we must find some expedient to head father off."

"How can he be headed off?"

"First, you must not be placed in a cowardly position. He would kill me as well as you if I should marry one who showed the white feather. You must accept his challenge."

"What!"

"Be quiet. I have a plan for preventing the meeting or, at least, delaying it. And if it can be delayed long enough I may bring father to his senses."

"What are you going to do?"

"Perhaps it is better that you should not know. I may have to change my plan at the last moment. One thing you may be assured of—there will be no duel between you and my father. But he must not know that I am aware of his challenge. He would probably take measures to change the hour and place of meeting, and you would then be placed in a position to fight or be disgraced."

This ended the interview, Swift going to his own home. Estelle remained where she was till later that she might not be seen in his company.

The next morning the two principals and their seconds met in an opening in a wood not far from the Martindale plantation. The ground was being measured off when a horseman rode up and began to read something from a paper he held in his hand.

"Who are yo'," asked Martindale, "and what do yo' want?"

"I am the sheriff of this county, and I want either security or the money on your note of hand past due for $2,000. The holder of the note is not willing that you should risk your life without first satisfying his claim."

"Nonsense!" cried Martindale, looking at the sheriff as though he would like to shoot him as well as his daughter's lover. "Yo' get out o' the way, and don't yo' interfeah with a southern gentleman vindicating his honah."

"Yo' can't fight, majah, without satisfying the claim."

"Can any of yo' gentlemen," said Martindale to the seconds, "relieve me of this unpleasant situation by taking up my note and holding it till I have settled with this man who has insulted me?"

No one present seemed inclined to take the risk.

Martindale stood looking upon those about him with wonder. That a man who was about to defend his honor should be denied a favor like this was incomprehensible to him.

"Do you mean to tell me, gentlemen," he said, "that you deny me the means whereby I may proceed with this affair?"

His friends were spared the necessity of replying, for at the moment there came the clatter of hoofs and a man rode on to the ground in great haste.

"Major Martindale," he said, "are yo' about to engage in mo'tal combat, suh?"

"What is that to yo', suh?" was the reply.

"In that case I expect yo' befo' risking yo' life to satisfy a claim I have against yo' fo' three hundred and seventy-six dollahs and fo'ty-five cents."

"And yo', too, Walker!" exclaimed the major reproachfully. "Has it come to pass in the south that a man cannot protect his household without first settling every trifling amount of indebtedness he has outstanding? Has a man's honah become of less impo'tance than filthy lucre?"

"Yo' have my sympathy, majah. I have no desire to prevent this meeting. Give me security and I shall make no opposition to its proceeding."

Martindale looked crushed. Glancing from one to another of his friends, he cried despairingly:

"Will no one help me out of this degrading position?"

"I will, father." The words were spoken in a woman's voice from behind a tree, and Estelle appeared leading a horse on which she had been riding. All looked at her astonished.

"My dear little girl," said the father, "I knew you would be sensitive to yo' father's honah."

"I will take up these notes on condition that you shake hands with Mr. Swift and consent to my marriage with him. He is about to buy the Venable plantation, and I shall go there with him, leaving you to take care of your interests here as you always have done."

Estelle put her arms around her father's neck and did not release him till he had given Swift his hand and consented to the marriage.

It was she who had informed his creditors of the risk he was about to take.

The Bowes Street House

How It Came by Its Repairs

By LENORE E. CHANEY

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While Gilder bent eagerly over the quarterly report his agent sat back and watched him uneasily.

He was a big man—this agent—faultlessly dressed and bearing an air of ease and conscious well being very soothing to the senses. Faultless, too, was his manner toward his superiors—suave, deferent, but not too deferent.

Ah, that is a very great thing—to acquire a manner like that. If Gilder smiled, Burson radiated pleasure; if Gilder frowned, Burson breathed a deprecating regret, and yet he never roused the savage desire to kick that a more suppliant and cringing servant might have done.

For Burson respected himself, in a very modest and unobtrusive way, and thus begat respect in his betters. But for all that he often experienced troublesome days, and one glance at Mr. Gilder's lean face had conveyed clearly to Burson that this was going to be one of the most troublesome of them all.

"Ahem!" Gilder shut his spectacle case with a snap and glared at his agent. "I see profits far below normal again, sir. I notice in the Bowes street house alone the bill for plumbing is over $300 for the past year."

"I have been wanting to speak to you about the Bowes street place," began Burson, extracting a letter from the file at his elbow. "You see, Mr. Gilder, the Bowes street plumbing is in pretty bad condition; there's been quite a little agitation recently in some of the papers about an epidemic of typhoid down there, and this morning I got this letter from the head of the social settlement in the district."

"Lot of nonsense," was Gilder's only comment as he tossed the letter down half read.

"But you see they threaten a health board investigation."

"You ought to know as well as anybody, Burson, how little we have to fear from the board of health."

"Yes, I know they have been very kind."

"The point is what are you going to do to bring up this credit balance? At the present rate of decline another year or two may see the balance on the other side altogether," said Gilder.

Burson faced himself for a battle, though his manner was as suave, as gracious as ever.

"I am sorry to say, Mr. Gilder, that I can't see any way of stopping the leak unless you are prepared to spend a lump sum on new plumbing. In the Bowes street place alone a thousand dollars ought to be spent immediately. A great many of the tenements remain empty simply because they are not habitable, even for the sort of people who live in that section. We cannot reduce the rents without establishing a very bad precedent, and of course I could not put in any very extensive repairs without consulting you."

"Extensive repairs," ejaculated Gilder, now thoroughly aroused. "For heaven's sake, Burson, one would imagine you were letting on Fifth avenue instead of slum tenements! You are dealing with a class that has no business to expect luxuries. It's scum—plain scum, demanding new and up to date plumbing in its dens."

"Of course what you say is true," agreed Burson, "but times are changing everywhere, and I can assure you, sir, the people in the tenements now are not the sort we had there ten years ago. It grows increasingly difficult to deal with them, and in this Bowes street house especially we've had no end of trouble.

"One of my men was pitched down the steps only last week by a burly giant who declared he wouldn't pay his rent until the leak from the floor above was stopped. Of course we set him out, but it's had a very bad effect on the others, especially as the typhoid is very bad in the house, and the settlement workers have led them to believe it's entirely due to the pipes."

"More likely it's due to their own dirt and filth!" snapped Gilder, pacing wrathfully up and down. "But I look to you, Burson, to straighten this out. That's what I pay you for, and I expect you to do it."

"I have been doing my best. I intend to go down there myself this afternoon and look the house over. I am having a plumber meet me there to submit estimates."

At the word "estimates" a sudden gleam of suspicion lit in Gilder's eyes. "Estimates—graft! Aha!"

"I think I'll just go down with you, Burson, and we'll look it over together."

Burson's dismay was evident.

"Oh, Mr. Gilder, I'm sure you wouldn't like that! You've no idea how filthy and vile the streets and people are down there. It wouldn't do at all to go in your car, in the present state of things, and I'm sure you wouldn't relish the ride on the street cars."

This served, of course, to fix the idea only the more firmly in Mr. Gilder's mind. He would certainly go; of that Burson might be certain.

Once having made the resolution he forged calmly ahead, but before he had traversed half the distance from the street car to the entrance of the Bowes street house he had begun to realize some of the difficulties of which Burson had spoken. For one thing it was hot—the middle of September—and the smells were almost overpowering.

Hawkers with cans of lukewarm water, in which floated half cooked ears of green corn, others with slices of watermelon cut in the early morning and now covered with filth and flies, were everywhere in the dusty streets.

Added to these were the roar of the not distant elevated, the screaming of innumerable babies and the shrill whistles of gangs of street gamins, making a very inferno of dirt and confusion. Gilder was glad to turn into the comparative quiet of the Bowes street house.

Once inside, Burson took the lead and began at once the tour of inspection. The house had been designed for a far better class of tenant than now found a haven within its walls. It had originally two suits of apartments of five rooms each on either side of the narrow hall which bisected the house. But long ago these five rooms had been divided so that now they formed three suits each—two of two rooms and a single room.

The single rooms, dirty and dark as they were, found ready occupancy, for the rent was but half that of the two roomed suits. But, while nearly all of the single rooms were tenanted, many of the two room suits were empty. Gilder's reduced dividends were explained.

They were making the last rounds on the top floor when they heard a voice far below hailing Mr. Burson. The strength and assurance of it spoke eloquently of a full dinner pail.

"Ah, that must be Manders, the plumber!" exclaimed Burson, hastening toward the dark and rickety stairway. "Pardon me one moment, Mr. Gilder. I'll bring him right up."

Left to himself, Gilder started slowly toward the narrow window at the far end of the hall. Suddenly a door was flung open halfway down the hall, and the anxious face of one of the amateur nurses from the settlement peered out. At sight of Gilder her face cleared and she sprang forward.

"Oh, sir, I am so glad to see you! My patient is very sick—typhoid. I must have help. The doctor is somewhere in the building, probably with Casey's little girl on the first floor. Bring him as quick as you can." Then as she realized the blank look on Gilder's face anxiety again puckered her smooth brow.

"Oh, you don't think you can find him? What shall I do? I must—I know! You stay here—keep very quiet—he's delirous and won't notice the change. Don't excite him whatever you do!" and before Gilder could voice his protest she had pushed him through the door and sped down the hall.

Nauseated and highly indignant, Gilder looked about him.

The work of the volunteers from the settlement was apparent here, for the room was far cleaner than any Gilder had seen in the house. The patient lay on one of the settlement hospital cots, which with a deal table and one chair formed the only furniture in the room.

Gilder was a stranger to sickrooms, and a vagrant curiosity stirred him as his glance rested on the form of the sick man. In the dim light his features were barely distinguishable—his thin frame twitched restlessly under the light sheet.

Gilder half turned to go when suddenly the man sat bolt upright and stretched out his arms in the piteous appeal of childhood.

"Daddy—daddy!" he wailed. "Take me up, daddy; I am tired of my bed."

An onlooker might have seen a curious change in Mr. Gilder during this scene. At the first word from the sick man's lips he had stopped, one foot extended toward the door.

The trembling of his form grew until it was like a palsy, and the muscles of his throat moved convulsively up and down. Little beads of perspiration that were not caused by the heat stood out upon his forehead—a great pounding was in his ears. Then he turned.

"Danny—Danny!" the whisper sounded loud and rasping in the little room. "Danny—it can't be you, Danny, boy—it can't be you! It's been a long time—you've changed, Danny. But your voice—it's just the same—just the same!"

When the nurse and doctor hurried into the room a few moments later a strange sight met their eyes. Mr. Gilder, the great Mr. Gilder, whose wealth and eccentricities furnished so much copy for the Sunday supplements, was on his knees by the side of the tenement typhoid patient, and the face he turned toward them was tear stained and very old.

"Doctor—my son—he is very ill. My son—do you hear? The son of Baldwin Gilder. You must work hard—spare no expense—see how he clings to me—my poor Danny, come back to me like this! You think he will live—oh, I'm so glad—so glad!"

Some time later Burson, with his plumber in tow, appeared at the doorway, properly shocked at sight of his aristocratic patron in the midst of such surroundings, but his surprise gave place to wonder at Mr. Gilder's first words—the voice was so strangely gentle.

"Ah, Burson, I cannot go with you now. I have more important matters here. I have found my son—yes, my son—lost these ten years. I shall not leave him—he needs me. You will have to look after the plumbing yourself. And Burson—we will put new pipes throughout the house—whatever is necessary for comfort and health. Never mind the expense. You see, Burson—my son is a tenant—that is, he was a tenant—in the Bowes street house."

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THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

United States Senator—Boies Penrose.
Governor—Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh.
Lieutenant Governor—Frank B. McClain.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—Henry Houck
Congress-at-Large—M. M. Garland, J. R. K Scott, Thomas S. Crago and Daniel F. Lafean.
Congress, 21st. Dist.—Charles H. Rowland.
State Senate, 34th. Dist.—S. J. Miller.
Assembly—Harry B. Scott.

NON-PARTISAN TICKET

SUPREME

Robert S. Frazer, Allegheny County.
George Kunkle, Dauphin County.

SUPERIOR COURT

James E. Clark, Philadelphia County.
Frank M. Trexler, Lehigh County.

Here's hoping Philipsburg has a successful celebration next week and a big crowd on hand to participate in it.

The House at Washington is reported to be in favor of docking members for each day they are absent. Wouldn't it be more economical to the country to pay some members to be forever absent.

Announcement comes from Democratic sources in Washington, "close to President Wilson," that regardles of the one term plank in the Baltimore platform he will seek a second term. Just as if there were anything new in that.

Not a few Roosevelt Republicans are certain in their minds that if there is fusion between the Democratic and Washington parties with Vance McCormick, a Democrat, as the fusion candidate for Governor, Pennsylvania will see little of T. R. during the campaign.

FOR OLD PENN STATE.

The Republican party in Pennsylvania has many admirable features in its platform, recently adopted, but none more gratifying to friends of The Pennsylvania State College than the following plank:

"We commend the support by the State of the State College and congratulate it upon the effective work it is doing in the lines of agricultural, mechanical and scientific education."

The several other parties apparently are not bothering their heads about the welfare of old Penn State. For the greater progress and development of the college, here's hoping the Republican party will win next November and thereby be afforded the opportunity to make good for that institution in the future just as she always has done in the past.

AFTER THE JOBS

The Democratic party is up against it for sufficient jobs to meet the demands of the faithful and perhaps a few of the faithless. Not long ago a lot of postmasters were removed from civil service protection to make room for Democrats. The Internal Revenue service was hamstrung and thumbscrewed to get rid of several hundred men who innocently had supposed that so long as they were efficient and conscientiously performed their duties civil service would save their heads from the keen edge of the Democratic ax. Ante-election promises, it would seem, come home to roost and the day ofreckoning cannot be postponed indefinitely. Jobs, and lots of them, must be provided to help allay the insurrection that bids fair to engulf the Democratic party. Now we witness the attempt in Congress to grab the jobs of present assistant postmasters. This class of federal officials may have thought that once under the protecting civil service wing they were safe from all harm, but they overlooked several points. One is that the Democratic party sadly needs these jobs. The other points are of no consequence. If the Senate at Washington approves an act recently passed by the House present assistant postmasters who happen to be Republicans might just as well pack their grips and say goodbye. Once the vacancies are created and then filled with Democrats no doubt the Democratic party will suddenly think of the moral phase of it and look upon civil service with grace and favor. It used to be charged up against the Republican party that civil service cut little figure in the matter of removals but was more or less annoying in having the desired fellow appointed. It would seem that the Democratic party is losing no sleep at night over such trifles. Politically speaking, it manages to find a way to get the wrong fellow out and the right fellow in, and its most embarrassing predicament just now is that there are not more jobs to be filled.

FACIAL FOLIAGE.

Looking For Mother's Spectacles In Father's Whiskers.

In the American Magazine James Montgomery Flagg writes an amusing piece entitled "Whiskerculture." Following is an extract:

"It's a heartrending sight in any case, this facial landscape gardening, from the time that they innocently say at breakfast, 'You forgot to shave, this morning, dear!' (it has taken three days for even the rough sketch you show them) to the dreadful harvest of your noxious inspiration.

"Picture the nervous strain on the wife and babes as they witness the gradual budding (blossoming) and fruition of the horror. How they sadly watch the head of the house slowly disappearing in a cloud of brambles.

"See those outstretched dimpled arms and hear those sobbing voices, 'Come back to us, papa!'

"Isn't your pride touched on the raw when your wife lifts up the door mat in the vestibule and kisses it good night on account of its comparative silkiness? Stop, consider, you who through some inherited mental weakness do not know the difference between right and whiskers—hesitate! Why add to the strain of family life? Even if you have provided your wife with a vacuum cleaner why multiply the cares of a busy housekeeper?

"Ask yourself if it will add in any way to the pleasure of any one in the family. When your mother has mislaid her steel rimmed spectacles does it not make one more place that has to be ransacked?

"Men who embark on a career of whiskerculture are obviously thoughtless. What man would cultivate wistaria chinensis on his chin if he visualized himself at some future breakfast having to loop up those vines with portiere cords in order to slide a poached egg in without mutilating it?"

OBJECTS ON THE MOON.

The Size They Must Be to Show in Our Different Telescopes.

The Abbe Moreux, director of the astronomical observatory of Bourges, France, answers in Cosmos the question, "What is the smallest object visible on the moon?"

First, it is necessary to know what is the smallest angular magnitude that the naked eye can perceive. Experiment, says the abbe, proves this to be thirty seconds. In other words, an object that subtends an arc of thirty seconds is first visible to the naked eye. Therefore an object having an angular diameter of one second can be seen when it is magnified thirty times. An arc of one second represents about 6,000 square feet at the center of the lunar disc. Hence, a telescope that magnifies thirty times will make visible a spot 6,000 feet in diameter on the surface of the moon.

A more powerful telescope will reveal smaller objects. One with four inches aperture and a power of 300 will show objects of 600 feet diameter. One with a power of 2,000 diameters will reveal details measuring about ninety feet.

This, however, is theory. It takes a trained and practiced eye to see fine details through a telescope. The agitation of the earth's atmosphere by winds and currents interferes terribly with the use of very high powers in telescopes. An enlargement of 400 diameters almost exceeds the practical limit. It can be used only on perfectly clear, still nights when the moon is high above the horizon. This will reveal objects 450 feet in diameter, but will not show any form or detail.

Levels of Atlantic and Pacific.

At certain stages of the tide the levels of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans at the isthmus of Panama differ materially. At Colon the difference between high and low water is not much more than twenty-three inches, while at Panama it is generally thirteen feet and at times as much as nineteen feet. The current that would be produced by this condition of things in a sea level canal would seriously interfere with navigation, but under the present arrangement of a locked canal the difficulty is obviated. The Suez canal presented no such difficulty, the difference in tide level at Port Said and Suez being of a trifling nature.—New York American.

An Old Acquaintance.

A resourceful girl, having danced a pink party frock to ribbons, took what was left of it and made a wonderful lamp shade. The next evening she was entertaining a caller in the soft light and she said to him quite casually: "How do you like my new lamp shade?"

William regarded it for a moment critically, then he said: "The last time I saw that shade I danced with it."—New York Post.

Imposition.

"I don't see why lawyers should get imposed on so much," said Farmer Cornhusk.

"Imposed on!"

"Yes. Every time one gets a government office he says he is compelled to give up a lucrative practice."—Washington Star.

Cocoa Bean Currency.

When Mexico was discovered by the Spaniards, in 1519, cocoa beans were used for currency. The Spaniards found two and a half millions pounds of beans in the national treasury.

Buying Stocks.

Willis—There are two ways of buying stocks. One is to buy outright. Gillis—Yes; the other is to buy in wrong.—Puck.

Pine Grove Mills.

The Ferguson township schools open on Monday, September 14th.

Mrs John Hamilton and Mrs. L. B. Lytle are among the sick this week.

Mrs. Lyde Housman, of Altoona, is visiting with old friends in the valley.

Griffin Lytle, one of the forty-niners, is here from Kansas, looking well for one of his years, though his locks are sivered.

A motor party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kimport and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McClanahan visited friends in Altoona over the Sabbath.

J. Pitt Wagner motored down from the Mountain City Sunday and on his return trip took with him S. W. Myers for a little outing.

J. H. Strouse and wife visited friends near Hollidaysburg and Altoona over the Sabbath.

Merchant C. B. Hess has been on the shelf the past week with bronchial trouble.

The stork was mindful of Curt Myers and George Bell, leaving a sweet little girl at each home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Miller, Mrs. A. P. Wood, and Mrs S. A. Young and Mr. and Mrs. Charle Kustaborder, of Bellefonte, attended the Shaw funeral on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Everhart and William Reed spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Koch, who has been ill from fever and other complications, and who it is feared is near the border line.

Last Monday evening a fight between two weary canines in P. M. Corl's front yard led Mr. Corl and his good wife to think of her fortieth milestone in life's journey, for to her great surprise the house was soon thronged with friends to extend congratulations. She was frank to admit that women can be fooled, not only by the men folks but by sisters as well. Over one hundred persons made the house aglow with good cheer. Delicious refreshments were served. Mrs. Corl received many useful and handsome presents.

One of C. M. Dale's cows gave birth to a pair of twins on Tuesday.

N. C. Neidigh is limping on crutches on account of a sprained ankle, caused by jumping over a fence.

The Ward home on Main Street and the Pine Hall school house have been freshened up with new coats of paint.

Daniel, son of L. and Elizabeth Mothersbaugh, died at his home at Boalsburg on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. He had suffered for some time from neuralgia of the heart. Besides his parents he leaves a wife of but nine months, also the following brothers, and sisters Charles, William and George, of Boalsburg; Mrs Reuben Stewart, of Pittsburgh. He was a member of the Reformed church. Burial will be made Friday morning at 10 o'clock, interment in the Boalsburg cemetery.

After an illness of ten days Oliver Franklin Shaw died at his home on South Allen Street, State College, Saturday at 4.30 P. M. from heart failure. He had suffered intensely but bore his lot with christian fortitude. He was a son of the late John and Elizabeth Shaw and was born at Lewistown January 28, 1855. When a young man he was a traveling salesman and came to Centre County in 1880. In 1883 he married Miss Nannie Kustaborder and to them two children were born, but both died in infancy. In 1895 he located in State College, where for years he was proprietor of a large harness and saddlery shop. He had the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was a member of the Lutheran church and was affiliated with a number of lodges. Burial was made in the new cemetery at Pine Grove Mills on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Services at the grave were in charge of the M. W. of A.

Seymour's Long Hit.

There have been many sensational four bagger knocked out by the heavy sluggers of the big leagues, but a hit once made by Cy Seimour in Boston is the daddy of them all. The ball sailed over the fence and fell into a coal car attached to a fast freight and was found by a brakeman when the train reached New York.

The Element of Difficulty.

"Is it hard to learn the use of a telescope?" asked the student.

"Not very," replied the candid professor. "The hardest thing about astronomy is guessing what something is after you manage to see it."—Washington Star.

Winding Clocks.

Be careful about winding clocks. Wind them always at the same time and never wind them too tight. Find out just hom many full turns of the key it takes to wind the clock to the proper point and always stop with that number of turns.

Roquefort Sheep.

The milk of a single Roquefort sheep will in a year provide from thirty to forty pounds of cheese. In that district of France there are about 3000 sheep devoted to the cheese industry.

Diplomacy in the Home.

Mrs. Henpeckke—You never did anything really clever in your life.

Mr. Henpeckke—You seem to forget, my dear, that I married you.—Judge.

Pre-Inventory Sale

If you are in need of Watches, Jewelry, Cutglass, Silverware, Diamonds or Plated-ware, you really cannot afford to miss this sale. The reductions are genuine and the bargains immense.

Everything Reduced

RINGS
Stone Set $1.50 up
Signet $1.65 up
Plain, Heavy $2.10 up
Gents, Stone Set $3.25 up
Babyrings 65c up

DIAMOND RINGS
$12 to $375

BRACELETTS
Large Size $1.80 up
Childrens 95c up

WATCHES

Gentlemens heavy nickel Watches Elgin or Waltham $4.50 up.

Gentlemens 20 year engraved case, Elgin or Waltham movement $7.90

Elgin, Waltham, Illinois and Hamilton watches in 7-15-17-19-21 & 23 jewels, way down in price.

Women's 20 year engraved case Elgin movement, $10.75. Other watchesfrom$7.50 to $50.00

Solid gold and gold filled cases at prices that will amaze you. We want to show you in order to be convinced. Hamilton watches--- No change in price of movement but look at big cut in cases.

CUT GLASS	Rogers and R. Wallace Plated Ware.
Bowls, napkins, salt and pepper, vases Sugar and cream 95c up	Rogers knives or forks, $3.20 doz. Rogers tea spoons $1.95 doz. R. Wallace knives or forks $3.90 doz. R. Wallace tea spoons $2.60 doz.

SILVERWARE	STERLING SILVER
Candlesticks, Candleabra, almond dishes baking dishes tea sets servers etc. All reduced	Almond disher, Knives, forks, spoons. All large and small odd pieces 25% off.

GRAB BAG

is booming. Everyone is pleased. So far the following big prizes have been drawn. 1 diamond ring, by Joe Torsel, 1 gold watch by Gordon Montgomery. A new big prize put in as soon as one is drawn out. Always your moneys worth and more.

TRY YOUR LUCK

F. P. BLAIR & SON.

Correspondence.

Clarence

The Teachers here are making preparations to open the schools in this place Monday, Aug. 31st. Miss Flora Pletcher of Howard, will have charge of the Clarence Grammar school. Miss Bertha Adleman, of Philipsburg, at Sugar Camp, and Miss Verna Chambers, of Clarence, at Fountain.

Chas. Hepburn is much improved at this writing. Some days ago he came in contact with a very poisonous snake, and unable to get away he was bitten. He was properly cared for at once and we are pleased to learn the results are not serious. Mr. Hepburn thinks it was a copper-head snake.

A number of our people from Clarence went to Lock Haven to take in the big time on Saturday. Owing to the heavy rain it is possible they were somewhat disapointed.

Misses Verna Chambers, Bertha Adleman and Flora Pletcher and Elmer McKissick, Chas Hepburn, Samuel Womer and Edward Blevins spent Saturday evening very pleasantly at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Marks.

Elmer McKissick is laid up with a badly sprained arm.

Samuel Haines, who has been filling a place on the sick list for a week, is able to be around again.

A crowd of young folks held a corn boiling party on the lawn at Fountain school house Thursday evening. The following were present: Misses Gertrude and Mayme McCloskey, Elsie Etters, Verna Chambers, Miss Nellie Marks and Miss Mildred Marks, Edward Blevins, Roy Chambers, Tub Kelly, Elmer McKissick, Harry McCloskey and others. All report an enjoyable time, especially while knawing at the cobs. They were all nice sweet little nubbins.

The new railroad construction work at Stob Hill is progressing very nicely.

Mrs. Ralph Etters and Miss Valda Etters are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos McCartney, of Mt Eagle.

Harold Packer, of Beech Creek, spent a few days of last week with his sister, Mrs. A. C. McCloskey.

Curtin.

Mrs. Henry Shultz and niece, Rosetta Neff, attended the Schenck reunion at Howard on Thursday.

Those who picnicked in Mrs. Rachel Goodfellow's grove on Tuesday were: Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Harvey, Mrs. Rachel Glenn, of State College; Mrs. M. A. Dexter, of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Glenn and son, Ralph, of Cleveland, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Aikey, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Glenn, of Curtin. All had a fine time.

Foster Mards, of Sunbury, visited his lady friend Miss Bernice Dukeman on Sunday.

The Misses Helen Mousel and Mary Long, of Bellefonte, visited their friend Adeline Gingher on Sunday.

Misses Hilda Bryan and Mildred Glenn visited friends in Milesburg on Thursday.

Mrs. Arvilla Gingher, and son Harvey, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Allen.

Misses Pearl Bryan and Harriet Baird, of Milesburg, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Bryan on Sunday.

Miss Hilda Bryan visited her aunt, Mrs. T. G. Leathers, at Mt. Eagle, on Sunday.

Clark Aikey, of Milesburg, spent Sunday with his grand-mother, Mrs. Wm. Aikey, near Curtin.

Milesburg.

Quite a few of our worthy citizens are on the sick list at the present writing Mr. James Krepps, Mrs. Comer, Mrs. Nancy Proudfoot, Mrs. Jasper Kanarr, and master Allison Weaver. Their many friends hope for their speedy recovery.

Mrs. Tressa Sears and son, of New York City, are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Hibler.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Mann are visiting in Orviston.

Mrs. Karl Garbrick and Miss Edna Rodgers were recent visitors at the home of Enoch Hugg.

Mrs. Theodore Lipton visited in town with her mother Mrs. Jane Austin. On Friday, she with her daughters, Martha and Katherine, returned to their home in Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Robert Brady, Misses Rhoda Swartz and Esther Friez spent Sunday with friends in Altoona and Tyrone.

Mr. and Mrs. Clay Shope have moved from the Walker property on Water Street to the Parson property, which place they have bought.

Mrs. Edward Hancock, of Philipsburg, is visiting friends and relatives in the burg.

Miss Sara Shawley, of Yarnell, spent a few days with Mrs. Wm. Walker.

Miss Bessie Clark is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Edward Bullock.

Mrs. James Campbell, of Tyrone, spent a few days at the home of W. R. Campbell.

Misses Annie and Naomi Adams, after visiting relatives and friends in Clearfield, Philipsburg, and Tyrone, have returned home.

Miss Florence Campbell has returned home after a visit with friends in McKeesport and Columbus, Ohio.

L. A. Haupt, of Tyrone, was a pleasant caller in our town during the past week.

Miss Rose Haupt has returned home after a two-weeks' vacation with friends in Altoona and Clymer.

Fred Gray and family have vacated the Green property on Water Street and moved into the Rynder property on Main Street.

Miss Elizabeth Hugg is on the sick list.

Mrs. T. A. Hugg and family have returned from a protracted visit with Mrs. Hugg's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cook Kreamer, of Betwick.

Mrs. James Gregg has returned home after a pleasant visit with relatives and friends in State College.

TERRIFIC COLLISION

Of Two Trains at Philipsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, Sept. 8th.

PROGRAM OF 3 DAYS CELEBRATION

LABOR DAY SEPT. 7th.

10.30 a. m. Big Industrial Parade of floats, 15 bands, organizations, etc Taken by the Lubin Film Co.

1.30 p. m. Band Contest at Athletic Park. Dancing afternoon and evening.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8th.

Terrific Collision of two trains on the P. & S. R. R. near Philipsburg to be staged and taken under the direction of the Lubin Film Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., largest Film Co. in the world, who will also stage other attractions on the collision field.

Evening—Mummer's Parade.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9th.

Sports day, Base Ball games and numerous other sports.

Mt. Eagle.

E. H. Leathers is erecting a new ice house.

Justice Leathers is making extensive repairs to his home. Mitchell Holter, of Howard, is doing the work.

Miss Ethel Bitner was in Howard on Tuesday attending to some shopping.

Mr. and Mrs. Bathurst, from McKeesport, spent a few days here recently with the former's uncle Austin Bathurst.

Mrs. George Robinson and two children and her sister Miss Frieze departed on Wednesday for Snow Shoe where they will visit the former's mother and friends.

Mrs. Ira Bathurst and two boys, after spending a month here with her mother, returned last Wednesday to her home in East Reading.

George Deitz, from the ridges, was a guest at supper on Wednesday evening at the home of his brother, J. F. Deitz.

Mrs. Alf. Strickland and children were in Lock Haven last Wednesday to take in the aviation and race meet.

Groceryman J. F. Deitz last week took an auto ride to Bellefonte with Mr. Riby, the agent.

Mrs. T. G. Leathers, Mrs. Will Gates, Mrs. George Bryan, Ethel Bitner, Daniel Gates and Roy Leathers took in the Schenck reunion near Howard last Thursday.

Mrs. W. F. Leathers was in Mt. Eagle last Thursday calling on old friends and neighbors.

Mrs. Joseph Dunkle is stopping with her friend, Mrs. Deitz.

Miss Rhue Leathers, who spent several weeks with friends in Williamsport, returned home on Thursday morning of last week.

Mrs. William Boney has got the Mt. Eagle school house in splendid shape for the opening of schools on Sept. 7th.

Miss Maude Thomas, of Howard, was here on Thursday to see her pupils.

Mrs. Johnson, of Howard, with a lady friend, visited last Friday with Mrs. Etta Leathers.

Mrs. David Thompson and two children, of Mackeyville, are here visiting with her brother and sister.

Miss Frances Wyman was in Milesburg last Saturday to attend the Poorman reunion.

Rev. and Mrs. Dunning and son motored through town last Friday in their new Ford car.

William Gates has set his sawmill on the Holter farm and is busy sawing pine lumber for Laird Curtin and Earl Leathers.

Anybody wanting first-class concrete work will do well to call on Leonard Deitz. He is now engaged in building concrete piers for his brother-in-law's new porch.

Mrs. Gettig, of Pleasant Gap; Mrs. Miller, of Bellefonte, and Elmer Gettig, of Tyrone, spent Sunday at the home of Hays Daughenbaugh.

Mrs. Clark Beatty and son, of Howard, spent Sunday with her father, Joseph Leathers, at Kennedy.

Mrs. T. G. Leathers and son were visitors to Curtin on Sunday evening.

E. E. Heverly, who is employed at Hays Run, visited here with his family for several hours last Sunday.

Mis Hilda Bryan, of Curtin, visited here last Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. T. G. Leathers.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thomas, of Howard, were recent visitors at the home of the former's brother, John Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schenck visited recently over in Nittany valley at the home of Thomas J. Lucas.

Miss Bricker departed on Sunday for Bellefonte, where she expects to attend school this winter.

GO RIGHT AT IT

Friends and Neighbors in Bellefonte Will Show You a Way.

Get at the root of the trouble.

Rubbing an aching back may relieve it.

But won't cure it if the kidneys are weak.

You must reach the root of it—the kidneys.

Doan's Kidney Pills go right at it;

Reach the cause; attack the pain.

Are recommended by many Bellefonte people.

William Woods, carpenter, High St., Bellefonte, says: "A year ago this spring, I strained myself by heavy lifting and that started my back to aching. A catch caught me across my loins and I had to lay off for the day. I at once took Doan's Kidney Pills' as they had been recommended to me by others who had experience with them and less than one box rid me of the attack. I have not had any trouble from my back since. It is a pleasure for me to testify to the merit of Doan's Kidney Pills. I have not missed a day's work since."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Woods had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Doan's Regulets are recommended by many who say they operate easily, without griping and without bad after effects. 25c at all drug stores.

William Kunes Dead.

Funeral services for the late William Kunes were held on Thursday morning, last, at 10 o'clock, from his late home at Blanchard, Rev. A. Linkletter, pastor of the Disciple church, officiating, and assisted by Rev. F. L. Bartons, of Washington Borough. Testifying to the high esteem in which the deceased was held was the large attendance at the last sad rites. In the assemblage of mourners were members of George Harleman Post, No. 302, G. A. R., of which Mr. Kunes was a member. He served with bravery during the Civil war in Company D, Forty-fifth Regiment, Penna. Vols., enlisting as a private and being honorably discharged as a corporal. Surviving to mourn his passing away are the widow and these children: Allison, of Blanchard; Campbell, of Johnsonburg, Edward, of Warren; Sheridan, of Corning, N. Y.; Mrs. William Bowes, of Blanchard; Mrs. Ross Campbell, of Milesburg, and Percy and T. Milton, at home. The death of Mr. Kunes was sudden and was due to an attack of acute indigestion on the previous Monday. He had eaten a hearty dinner and during the afternoon was seated on the porch at his home when he was taken ill. He was a native of Liberty township and at the time of his death was about 76 years old.

John Reese Dead.

On Monday morning at 1.10 o'clock John Reese, one of Port Matilda's best known and highly respected citizens, passed away, death resulting from Bright's disease. Deceased was born at Port Matilda about 77 years ago and always resided at that place. By occupation Mr. Reese was a farmer. He was a member of the United Brethren church.

Fifty years ago this coming Christmas he was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda Shay at Oil City, who with the following children survive to mourn a good husband and father's death: Mrs. William Rhoads, Dennis, Lemuel, Mrs. John Cowher, of Port Matilda; Greeley Reese, of Sandy Ridge, and Mrs. Lloyd A. Patton, of Tyrone. He is also survived by the following brothers and sisters: Perry Reese, Mrs. Matthew Adams, and Mrs. Christina Sharp, of Port Matilda.

Funeral services were held at the Mt. Pleasant church, near Port Matilda, on Wednesday morning, conducted by Rev. Mr. Wilson. Interment was made at Mt. Pleasant cemetery.

Thomas Toner Dead.

Thomas Henry Toner died on Monday afternoon at the Parks boarding house at Tyrone, of tuberculosis. Mr. Toner, who was a bricklayer by trade, came to Tyrone about three weeks ago from Florida and worked about a week at his trade when he became ill and sank rapidly until the end came very suddenly. Deceased had been in failing health for a year and a half and his visit to the south was made on this account. As soon as he returned to the northern climate his old ailment came back rapidly and caused his sudden death at the time noted.

Thomas Henry Toner was a son of William and Anna Toner, and was born in Clearfield county 30 years ago July 1 When a baby he moved with his parents to Bellefonte and resided here until he grew to manhood. He was a member of St. John's Catholic church, Bellefonte, the Bricklayers Union, and the Loyal Order of Moose. Eight years ago he was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Pearl Waite, of Tyrone, who survives to mourn his death.

Charles M. Warner Dead.

Charles M. Warner, a native of Illinois, died on Wednesday of last week from paralysis at the Kepler home in Ferguson township. About two years ago he suffered serious injuries by being thrown from a sulky against a bridge abutment. He was 56 years old on March 6th, last. In 1895 he married Miss Sadie Markle, who survives. During his life he engaged in farming and stock raising. He was a kindly, genial man and was well liked by all who knew him. The body was removed to Tyrone for interment.

New Modern Dances.

The leading Expert and instructor in New York City, writes:

"Dear Sir:—I have used ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes, for the past ten years, and can say from experience that it is a blessing to all who are compelled to be constantly on their feet. I dance eight or ten hours daily, and find that ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE keeps my feet cool and comfortable, takes the friction from the shoe, prevents corns and Sore, Aching feet. I recommend it to all of my pupils."

(Signed) E. FLETCHER HALLAMORE. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

WANTED—Representative for an automobile tire company; opportunity to build a paying, permanent business; exclusive agency contract. Tires guaranteed 5,000 miles. New successful selling plan. Must have $100 to $200 cash. Address. UNION SALES CO., INC., Harrisburg, Pa.

For Sale.

TYPEWRITER:- Like new, only $25, cost $100; will ship for trial prepaid. 240 incubator & gasoline engine cheap. O. Stiefel, Hildreth, Ohio.

Your Attention

is called this week to the quality of the

TOILET SOAP

you buy---Our Harmony Violet Glycerine and Harmony Rose Glycerine are guaranteed to be strictly pure---The best recommendation is that those who use them once always come back for more---Price 10c.

GREEN'S PHCY. CO.

The Rexall Store

A. THOMAS & CO.

CLARENCE PENNA.

Drilling Contractors

Well Drilling A Specialty

COAL AND CLAY PROSPECTING

Thoroughly experienced in all kinds of drilling. We understand the business in all its branches. Prepared at all times to give estimates on work. No job too small or too large for us. Reference furnished, based on contracts we have handled in Centre County.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Address

A. THOMAS,

Clarence, Pa.

To Enjoy the Popular Dances.

The feet must be free from pain Many women and men realize the comfort to be enjoyed by using Allen's Foot Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken ntothe shoes before the dance. Since dancing has become so popular. Allen' Foot-Ease is in demand everywhere because it rests the feet and makes dancing a delight. For Free sample, Address

Bellefonte Markets.

Corrected by the Robert Morris store.

Eggs, per dozen	.22
Butter, per pound	.25

Bellefonte Grain Market.

Corrected by Gamble, Gheen & Co.

Wheat, white or mixed	.95
Wheat, red	$1.00
Corn, shelled (per bu.)	.75
Corn, ears, (per bu.)	.75
Oats, (per bu.)	.45
Rye, (per bu.)	.70
Barley, (per bu.)	.60
Buckwheat, (per bu.)	.75

Penny-A-Word Column

WANTED—White pine wood. Write or inquire of P. B. Crider & Son, Bellefonte, Pa.,

AGENTS WANTED—The money is yours if you grab this winner. Sells to every man—no talking. Show it and sale is made. Sample $1.00. Write Wyoming Co. 116 Wyoming St., Dayton, O.

FOR RENT.—The store room now occupied by Wm. McClure, on corner of the Diamond and High Street. Can give possession May 1st 1914.

F. W. CRIDER.

WANTED—Reliable, energetic man to sell Lubricating oils, greases and paints in Centre and adjacent counties. Salary or Commission.
Doan Oil & Paint Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—2 young cows; one full blooded Jersey, 3-yrs. old; other is also full blooded cow. One fresh February 15th, other fresh March 12th. Also, last fall large hogs. Apply Mike Benz Chemical Lime Co., Coleville, Pa. 7-30r-3.

PERSONAL—Save your hair with Annis-Brook Hair Food. It cures dandruff, falling hair, itching scalp; it ensures healthy hair growth, fully guaranteed. $1.00 per bottle. Annis Brook Hair Food Co., Corry, Pa. 4-16-6t.

DISTRIBUTING AGENTS—Either sex. Earn $12.50 per 100. Giving Free Pkgs. Blumer's Perfumed Laundry Starch. All or spare time. 1520 Blumer Bldg., Lincoln and Roscoe, Chicago.

About the size of your shoes it's some satisfaction to know that many people can wear shoes a size smaller by shaking Allen's Foot-Ease into them. Just the thing for dancing parties, and for breaking in New Shoes, Sold Everywhere at 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Mother Gray's Swee Powders for Children.

Relieves Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething, Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels, and are a pleasant remedy for Worms. Used by Mothers for 24 years. They never fail. At all drug gists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

To feel strong, have good appetite and digestion, sleep soundly and enjoy life, use Burdock Blood Bitters, the family system tonic. Price $1.00.

Farmers' Supply Store

BELLEFONTE, Pa.

The American Cow and Hen

are money earners, and the question is all in the balanced rations—is all that is required to bring out their productiveness.

Feed the Cow Ensilage

and use the Blizzard Ensilage Cutter for silo filling. All the experimental Stations use the Blizzard. Easy to operate and has a self-feeder, making it absolutely safe for the operator. We have one here on our floor. Come in and look it over. Price is right. The

New Idea Manure Spreader

is second to none and will do the work to your satisfaction. Wiard Walking and Sulkey Plows, Spring and Spike-tooth Harrows, Single and Double Disc Harrows, Steel Land Rollers, Grain Drills, Galvanized Water Troughs, Cast Iron Hog Troughs rat proof and any length, Galvanized Chain Pumps good for all time, Force and Lift Easy Running Pumps carried in stock, put in the well and guaranteed, Cutting Boxes and Corn Crackers, Corn Shellers both hand and power, Poultry Netting, Poultry Grit, Oyster Shells and Beef Scrap, Alfalfa Meal and Charcoal everything to make the hen profitable.

Ladders for Apple Picking

single and extension, up to 40 feet. All kinds of Field Seed at the right price and quality that will stand up to the State's test. Brookville Wagons a specialty. Don't worry about fertilizers. We carry from five to six grades in stock to suit all customers and at prices you will find to be as low as any tramp agent offers and which he says are "at cost." Look out for the runner that is selling "at cost." He's taking you over, either in the matter of price or quality. Figure it out for yourself.

John G. Dubbs,

Bellefonte, - - - - Penna.

High Grade Peaches

We have just received our first lot of high grade freestone Peaches at

$1.00 PER BASKET

Also a fresh line of high grade Candies.

Our stock of groceries---Variety and quality considered---Is unsurpassed. While in town for the Fair take time to visit our st0re.

DOUBLE S. & H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS ON SATURDAY

ROBERT MORRIS

Bellefonte - - Pa.

The Interference of Kitty

She Was Forgiven

By JOSIAH T. NEWCOMB

Copyright by Frank A. Munsey Co.

I.

The galleries were packed to suffocation. The lobby and even the senate floor were crowded. A sharp fight was expected over the merger bill, notwithstanding the confidence of the head of the promoting syndicate, who arrived the night before and established headquarters in a nearby hotel, and of Colonel Moulton, the chairman of the state committee, who kept the run of things from his office on the second floor of the capitol. Both believed they had the situation well in hand until they heard about Kittinger. Then they talked with each other over well guarded telephones, and Moulton sent for the senator.

Neither the first nor a second message brought him. The chairman put on his hat and walked to the governor's room.

"We are beaten. I suppose you know," Moulton said without preface, as he sat down.

"Kittinger has been here," answered the governor.

"What excuse did he give?"

"I did not hear him give any."

"Didn't you discuss the bill with him? Didn't you ask him what is the matter with him?"

"No."

"Then I'd like to know what did you talk about?"

"He did most of the talking. I told him that he was foolish not to see you."

"He isn't coming, then?"

"No. He said he wouldn't."

"George, do you know what this means to us?" the colonel demanded.

"I know what you think it means."

"Yes, and I'm right. It means that you lose the United States senatorship and that we go out of business. That's what it means."

The governor swung around in his chair wearily.

"I suppose you didn't come here just to tell me that again," he said.

"No, I didn't. I did not know that you had seen Kittinger. Anyway, it does not matter. Send for him now, and ask him to vote for the merger."

The governor walked to the window and looked out across the long stretch of dull brown lawn.

"I guess I'll keep out of it, Fred," he answered presently without turning around.

Just then the door opened, and a girl of twenty stood on the threshold. She held her long riding skirt in her hand.

"Joe said it was important and that I mustn't interrupt, but father promised to go riding with me this morning as soon as he finished his mail. You will forgive me, won't you?"

II.

A little later, when the merger bill was reached on the senate calendar, the majority leader blandly asked that the measure be laid aside for the present. Nobody objected, and the disappointed crowd filed grumblingly out of the galleries. Though they did not understand the delay, few believed that the merger was really beaten. This was the outside view. On the inside Colonel Moulton, Sanderson, head of the promoting syndicate; the governor and two or three others knew that without Kittinger's vote there was a tie. If he voted no the bill was lost.

"Well, find out what he wants," growled Sanderson when the situation was explained to him.

But nobody cared to undertake the task. Kittinger did not understand the game, they felt; and, besides, he might be against the bill on principle. They had heard of such things.

"Can't you call it up when Kittinger is absent?" suggested Sanderson.

They considered this, but not hopefully. The lieutenant governor could be depended upon for the casting vote, but Kittinger was never absent.

III.

Within half an hour after her return from the ride with her father Kitty Millard knew that in respect to the merger bill she had unwittingly put her dainty little foot into it. Such details of the situation as she failed to get from her father she skillfully extracted from Colonel Moulton. She took at face value all that the colonel said about the bearing of the merger bill on her father's political fortunes. This is the reason why she marched into Moulton's office the next morning and offered her services to help pass the bill.

"I'm afraid, though," she admitted, "that I can't do much with father. He has made up his mind not to interfere. He told me that."

"I don't just see, then"— began Moulton.

"No, I know you don't," answered Miss Millard, "though you are an old dear. I'm going to capture your senator for you. I've made up my mind."

"Do you know him?"

"Just. I've met him at dinner once or twice. How much time do you give me?"

Moulton was ready to catch at straws, which accounts for his answering seriously.

"If we cannot pass the bill by this time next month we never can," he said.

"Very well," said Miss Millard.

"I wish you luck," said the colonel.

Kittinger was young, and at first things went swimmingly. He was assigned to take her into dinner an evening or two after the temporary defeat of the merger bill.

Among the privileges enjoyed by those who were crowned with Kitty's royal favor was a license to ride with her in the mornings.

She was unconventional as to grooms. On the morning Kittinger rode with her, for the fourth or fifth time since their more intimate acquaintance began, they went alone.

It was mad riding from the beginning. Kitty intended that it should be. It is useless to excuse or extenuate her conduct. Any defense would fall below the documentary evidence of her guilt in the form of a scribbled note to Colonel Moulton dispatched the night before. It said:

Call up your bill early tomorrow. He will be absent part of the session.

KITTY.

The start was early, and they were a good distance from town when Kitty saw the young senator look at his watch. As he shut it with a determined snap the horse that Kitty rode gave an unexpected jump, and the bridle broke. The spirited black went into the air, then sped wildly down the road, headed from town. Kitty cast a wild, appealing glance behind her, with a pitiful little cry, and clung to the saddle.

For perhaps a mile Kittinger was unable to overtake them. Then came an accident which could not have been planned, however dark a view is taken of Kitty's conduct. A team, dragging a long timber wagon, occupied nearly all of the narrow highway. The black swerved suddenly, and Kitty landed in a heap at the side of the road.

Kittinger had forgotten the senate, the merger bill, his public duties, everything except Kitty's danger. He ran to her and lifted her in his arms, and he was conscious of a great thrill of joy and relief, for she opened her eyes and spoke.

"I'm not hurt in the least," she said. But when she tried to stand on her feet she promptly sank back into Kittinger's arms and fainted dead away.

IV.

Kittinger reached the senate chamber an hour after the merger bill had been called up and passed. Extras were already in the street announcing it.

Kittinger was furious. He rose to a question of personal privilege and denounced the proceeding as a dastardly trick. The leader of the majority, in reply, declared that he was surprised and grieved at the unwarranted charge. He disliked, however, to impute malice to any one, and therefore he would put it down to the youth and inexperience of the senator. Kittinger, unconvinced, marched out of the chamber and down to the office of Colonel Moulton. That genial gentleman, however, was not present to listen to his denunciation. The room was empty, but Kittinger's eye took in at a single glance a scrap of paper carelessly left lying on the chairman's desk. It was Kitty's note to Moulton, and the single glance told Kittinger its contents.

He knew the handwriting. He knew the signature. He rushed out of the room with feelings hard to describe.

V.

For three days an impatient young woman with a plaster cast on her ankle sat up in bed at frequent intervals to look at cards which came with deluges of flowers and fruits and dainty trifles, only to fling them aside and sink back again to her pillows, wholly unsatisfied.

When the doctor announced her recovery from the shock and permitted her to be dressed it was a penitent and remorseful Kitty who wrote a pitiful little note to Senator Kittinger. She said that she had a confession to make and would he please come to her and listen to it; after which he alone should decide what was to be done.

Senator Kittinger came. His indignation lasted until he reached the room where she awaited him, propped up with pillows. She was quite pale, and she extended a wan little hand to him timidly, for she was not sure that he would take it.

He did take it, and on the instant all his anger died out, for he saw again the great black horse with bridle dangling, thundering down the highway and after a huddled little figure lying by the roadway and not stirring for what seemed an eternity until he lifted it in his arms.

And so he held the small hand tightly and went down on one knee beside her, and the only words of reproach which he spoke were:

"Kitty, Kitty, how could you? It was terrible! You might have killed yourself!"

"Wait!" she said. "You do not know how bad I am—how wicked!"

"Yes, I do," he mumbled through the small fingers. But she did not heed.

"You think that I was reckless. That was nothing—nothing. I did not mean to fall off and be hurt, but I broke the bridle on purpose. I planned the runaway. I intended to keep you from getting back in time. I did it deliberately."

"I know all about it," said Kittinger.

Kitty looked puzzled.

"You—kissed me—after you knew?" she inquired wonderingly.

He kissed her again to convince her.

A few minutes later Governor Millard himself came in. Kittinger was still half kneeling beside the low chair and there were explanations.

Presently, when Kittinger was taking his departure, the governor called him back.

"By the way, senator," he said, "I have a piece of news which may interest you."

"Yes?" said Kittinger.

"I have just vetoed the merger bill," said the governor.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one, article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section one of article eight, which reads as follows:

"Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

"First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

"Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

"Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

"Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 1. Every citizen, male or female, of twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

First. He or she shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He or she shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he or she shall have removed therefrom, and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He or she shall have resided in the election district where he or she shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he or she shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Fifth. Wherever the words "he," "his," "him," and "himself" occur in any section of article VIII of this Constitution the same shall be construed as if written respectively, "he or she," "his or her," "him or her," and "himself or herself."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amend section eight, article nine of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenues in excess of the interest on said debt or debts, and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking-fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained," so that it shall read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenues in excess of the interest on said debt or debts, and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking-fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation; except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That such indebtedness incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia shall not at any time, in the aggregate, exceed the sum of twenty-five million dollars for the purpose of improving and developing the port of the said city and county, by the condemnation, purchase, or reclamation or lease of land on the banks of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, and land adjacent thereto; the building of bulkheads, and the purchase or construction or lease of wharves, docks, sheds, and warehouses, and other buildings and facilities, necessary for the establishment and maintenance of railroad and shipping terminals along the said rivers; and the dredging of the said rivers and docks: Provided, That the said city and county shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest thereon, and also the principal thereof within fifty years from the incurring thereof.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section twenty-one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amend section twenty-one, article three of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided," so that it shall read as follows:

The General Assembly may enact laws requiring the payment by employers, or employers and employees jointly, of reasonable compensation for injuries to employees arising in the course of their employment, and for occupational diseases of employees, whether or not such injuries or diseases result in death, and regardless of fault of employer or employee, and fixing the basis of ascertainment of such compensation and the maximum and minimum limits thereof, and providing special or general remedies for the collection thereof; but in no other cases shall the General Assembly limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes, different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania abolishing the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania shall be amended by adding thereto section twenty-three, which shall read as follows:—

The office of Secretary of Internal Affairs be, and the same is hereby, abolished; and the powers and duties now vested in, or appertaining or belonging to, that branch of the executive department, office, or officer, shall be transferred to such other departments, offices, or officers of the State, now or hereafter created, as may be directed by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth in accordance with provisions of the eighteenth (XVIII) article thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth (XVIII) article thereof:—

AMENDMENT.

Laws may be passed providing for a system of registering, transferring, insuring of and guaranteeing land titles by the State, or by the counties thereof, and for settling and determining adverse or other claims to and interests in lands the titles to which are so registered, transferred, insured, and guaranteed, and for the creation and collection of indemnity funds; and for carrying the system and powers hereby provided for into effect by such existing courts as may be designated by the Legislature, and by the establishment of such new courts as may be deemed necessary. In matters arising in and under the operation of such system, judicial powers, with right of appeal, may be conferred by the Legislature upon county recorders and upon other officers by it designated. Such laws may provide for continuing the registering, transferring, insuring, and guaranteeing such titles after the first or original registration has been perfected by the court, and provision may be made for raising the necessary funds for expenses and salaries of officers, which shall be paid out of the treasury of the several counties.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Six.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts, and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking-fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation; except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That such indebtedness incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia shall not at any time, in the aggregate, exceed the sum of twenty-five million dollars for the purpose of improving and developing the port of the said city and county, by the condemnation, purchase, or reclamation or lease of land on the banks of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, and land adjacent thereto; the building of bulkheads, and the purchase or construction or lease of wharves, docks, sheds, and warehouses, and other buildings and facilities, necessary for the establishment and maintenance of railroad and shipping terminals along the said rivers; and the dredging of the said rivers and docks: Provided, That the said city and county shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest thereon, and also the principal thereof within fifty years from the incurring thereof.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 6.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PENROSE NAILS DESPICABLE LIE

His Version of Archbold Matter Dismays Enemies.

MEETS THE ISSUE SQUARELY

Does Not Hesitate to Tell the Full Particulars of the Transaction and Once Again Proves that His Entire Political Career Is an Open Book. Iniquitous Conspiracy Denounced by Reputable Newspapers.

Philadelphia, Aug., 31.—Senator Penrose's open and straightforward way of meeting the Archbold contribution lie has thrown havoc into the camps of his political enemies. They find themselves left without a single thread of argument that might reflect upon the personal character of the Republican candidate for United States senator.

During the entire thirty years that Senator Penrose has been in public life those opposed to him have gone to every extreme in an effort to find something that might besmirch his reputation for honesty and fair dealing. Failure met every such attempt because the career of the man is an open book containing nothing that should be concealed, explained or defended.

Two years ago the Penrose haters decided that something would have to be done to at least put a dent into the splendid reputation for honor and honesty possessed by the senior senator from Pennsylvania. They went back over all the campaigns he participated in for the past twenty years, investigated all his movements and found nothing on which to launch their campaign of defamation but a check which passed from John D. Archbold to Senator Penrose as a contribution to the Republican campaign of 1904, when Senator Penrose was state chairman.

Low Conspiracy.

This was eagerly seized upon and the transaction so twisted as to give the impression that Senator Penrose committed a wrong in accepting this money for the election of President Roosevelt. The strange part of this despicable conspiracy against Senator Penrose is the part played in it by members of the Washington party who are followers of Colonel Roosevelt, the only beneficiary of the Archbold contribution.

Instead of treating the falsehood with silence, as his enemies expected he would, Senator Penrose has never hesitated to explain the transaction from beginning to end, with the result that the wicked movement has fallen flat. That reputable newspapers have no sympathy with this underhand scheme to injure Senator Penrose is seen from the following clear and concise editorial from the Philadelphia Inquirer of Aug. 24:

An Ugly Falsehood.

"In 1904 John D. Archbold sent a check for $25,000 to Boies Penrose. A magazine without a conscience and a yellow newspaper or two deliberately manufactured, eight years later, out of that incident a base libel. Without the slightest regard for truth they labored in season and out to induce the people to believe that here was an underhand transaction between a United States senator and one of the leading minds of the Standard Oil company.

"That ugly falsehood was maliciously forged for political purposes in 1912. It is now in use in various parts of Pennsylvania in the anti-Penrose campaign.

"With the remark that the man who debases himself to the level where he can bring himself to resort to this sort of campaigning gives a most striking example of the depth of political depravity to which it is possible for a reckless partisan to sink, we shall pass on to the rapid annihilation of the lie.

"It is an easy task. For particulars and full corroboration of what we are about to say, see the testimony submitted in 1912 before a sub-committee of the United States senate committee on privileges and elections. The subject under inquiry was that of political contributions in general.

"In 1904 Theodore Roosevelt was the candidate of the Republican party for president. In that campaign the Republican national committee collected huge sums of money by way of political contributions. Corporation after corporation gave thousands upon thousands. The late E. H. Harriman raised a very large amount—"My dear Harriman," as Roosevelt used to write to him. John D. Archbold, for the Standard, gave $125,000 in all.

"It had been the custom for national committees to help state committees. The chairman of the Republican state committee was Boies Penrose, then high in favor with Roosevelt. Chairman Penrose applied to the national committee for funds. It was agreed with Mr. Archbold that out of the $125,000 he was to contribute $25,000 should go to Pennsylvania for the Roosevelt campaign in this state.

"Now you have the whole story briefly told. Mr. Archbold sent his $25,000 to Chairman Penrose, it was receipted for by Penrose as chairman, and the money was used strictly for campaign purposes—for the benefit of Theodore Roosevelt.

"We have no good word to say for the custom under which corporations used to swell the treasuries of political committees. Suffice it to say that it was the custom of years. What is more, contributions were not as a rule confined to a single political party. They were made to the Democratic organization as well as to the Republican. In those days nothing much was thought of this easy method of raising campaign funds, for it had had the sanction of many a year.

"We have advanced since 1904, when the campaign chests of Mr. Roosevelt were largely filled with corporation money. Now such contributions are prohibited by law. But there was no law on the subject in the Roosevelt campaign, and the $25,000 sent by Mr. Archbold for the Roosevelt canvass in Pennsylvania had no special significance. It was the custom of the day, that was all.

Man of Strict Honesty.

"The attempt to connect Senator Penrose with any shady transaction through this campaign contribution is iniquitous in the extreme, for if there is a member of the senate of the United States whose record has been free from every suspicion of "graft" or personal financial gain that member is Boies Penrose. His enemies have raked over the ground covered by his nearly eighteen years in the senate, and this political contribution is the one thing that they have been able to twist into an unfavorable light. Unfortunately for them, sworn testimony before the senate committee stamps with black letters of Falsehood the output of their disreputable distortions.

"The enemies of Penrose may not agree with him in his views upon the protection of Pennsylvania industries and the necessity for keeping the mills open and men employed at good and growing wages, but not one of them can truthfully say that strict honesty has not marked every year of his long and conspicuous service.

"And by the way, 'lest we forget,' Chairman Penrose rolled up a majority of upwards of 500,000 in Pennsylvania in that year of 1904, and among the letters commending him for the great work was the following:

"'My dear Senator Penrose: Upon my word! Of all phenomenal returns, the Pennsylvania returns are most phenomenal. I congratulate and cordially thank you. Faithfully yours,

"'THEODORE ROOSEVELT.'"

Read "The Republican" $1.50 a year in advance.

OPENING GUN OF CAMPAIGN

Republicans Hold Big Meeting In City of Pittsburgh.

STRONG PLATFORM ADOPTED

Party Goes on Record For Beneficial Legislation—Senator Penrose, Dr. Brumbaugh and the Other State Candidates Make Enthusiastic Addresses—Campaign Begins Under Most Encouraging Auspices.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 31.—With the adoption of a strong platform of principles and speeches by the party's standard bearers the Republican state campaign was formally opened here last Wednesday. Much enthusiasm marked the meeting, and the theater where it was held was crowded to the doors with citizens of all parties.

Protection to American industries and American workingmen are features of the paltform. There is no hesitancy or equivocation in dealing with this important subject. The party in Pennsylvania strikes right from the shoulder in its tariff declaration. The man who toils is entitled to adequate protection, and the Republicans of Pennsylvania are determined that it shall be given him.

The platform is concise and to the point. Live issues are discussed with clearness and in a manner indicative of the fact that the representatives of the Republican party are not afraid to meet the argument of the enemy. Among the subjects gone into are workmen's compensation, child labor, mothers' pensions, denunciation of the Democratic administration for its foreign policy and its general unfitness to govern this nation, conservation of forests, liberal appropriations to deserving institutions, good roads and advancement of agricultural interests.

Senator Penrose's keynote speech dealt at length with the issue of protection and was a complete exposition of what the tariff means to the industries of Pennsylvania. He went back to the days of Henry Clay and pointed out that the words of that famous statesman on the situation of this country applied with equal force at the present moment; that Clay wanted this country to encourage industries, to give employment, to augment the national wealth and to create a home market for our agriculture, and that the Republican party today stands for the same thing.

Dr. Brumbaugh's address left no doubt in the minds of his auditors as to where he stood on the issues in Pennsylvania. In brief, he advocates justice to labor, good roads, local option, state civil service, submission of the woman's suffrage amendment, conservation of resources, advanced educational policies, a recognized treatment of charities and a wider field in local municipal regulations.

The speeches of the other state candidates and that of State Chairman Crow were forcible and interesting, stirring the large assembly to a high point of enthusiasm.

Following are some of the important excerpts from the platform adopted:

The Platform.

"We declare our unchanging faith in the "Government of the people, by the people and for the people," our devotion to the cause of Republican institution, and renew our allegiance to the principles of the Republican party, whose achievements in government constitutes the most luminous pages in the history of our uation.

"Our greatest national advance has been made during the years of its ascendency in public affairs.

"It has always been the party of real effective progress.

"It always has progressed conservatively.

"It never has been either stationary or reactionary.

"It has been the party, not of more agitation, but, of construction.

Tariff.

"We re-affirm our belief in a protective tariff. The industrial depression and stagnation which has steadily increased under the free-trade legislation of the Wilson administration is apparent to all men. At the close of the last Republican administration the country had reached the height of prosperity at home and had a foreign trade of extraordinary magnitude. Labor received full employment at increasing rates of renumeration. Since the enactment of the Underwood-Palmer free trade law, we have had an army of the unemployed, idle freight cars stretching clear across the state, and general curtailment or suspension of industrial activities. The cost of living has steadily gone up. The Republican tariff policy has always been at the basis of our national prosperity, developing our resources, diversifying our industries and protcting our workingmen against competition with cheaper labor abroad, thus assuring for our wage earner the American standard of living. We urge restoration of the protective policy at the earliest possible opportunity, providing for import duty which shall be high enough, while yielding a sufficient revenue, to protect American industry and wages, so that prosperity may be restored to the land. A Republican president and Republican senate and house of representatives, when elected, can enact in a very short time such legislation as will bring about a return to former conditions of prosperity.

Mexican Policy.

"We deplore the policy of the present administration in connection with affairs in Mexico. The murder and maltreatment of American citizens and the destruction of many millions of dollars of American property have been viewed with callous indifference by the present administration. We are opposed to war with Mexico for the purpose of interference or aggrandisement. A proper assertion of the national honor and insistence upon the respect of Americans who are in Mexico as the pioneer of civilization, we declare to be the first duty of our government.

State.

"The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, though blessed by natural advantages and a loyal and industrious people, has arrived at its proud position among the states o fthe nations by reason of the wise administration of its affairs by the Reublican party of Pennsylvania, which has been practically in control for over a half a century.

"She stands today absolutely free from debt.

"No state tax upon real estate has been collected since 1866, when it was abolished by Republican administration.

"No tax upon any personal property of any character (except moneys at interest) has been collected by the state for many decades.

"No subject taxed locally by counties, cities, boroughs, townships or school-districts is taxed by the state.

"The great revenues of the state are derived mainly from taxes on corporations. Of the revenues of Pennsylvania nearly two-thirds is appropriated for educational, elemonysery and charitable purposes, nearly $10,000,000 being for educational purposes of which amount over $7,000,000 is applied towards the maintenance of public schools, as state aid to the local districts. What state or empire can produce a greater showing?

"Pennsylvania has reason to be proud that she is the envy of her sister states, and the Republican party takes pride in being the moving cause thereof.

Good Roads.

"There are few functions of the government which have a more intimate relation to the comfort of the masses of the people and their welfare than the care of the public highways. Pennsylvania has committed herself to a comprehensive and generous plan of aiding the local authority in the construction and maintenance of the principal public roads of the state. It was proosed that the commonwealth should make a loan to carry out this great plan and make an immediate start upon providing a system of laying the highways which would reach every important community; but a majority of those voting upon the constitutional amendment which was needed to make such a project possible, expressed themselves as opposed to the creation of a debt for this purpose. We do not believe that it is the wish of the people of Pennsylvania that the system of highways taken over by the state shall be turned back to the township to add to the weight of local taxation, but feel that every effort should be made to set aside sufficient funds from the revenues of the commonwealth to maintain these roads in a proper manner and speedily to provide for their premanent improvement according to the most advanced scientific method. We pledge ourselves to insist upon liberal appropriation for these purposes and to the economic and businesslike administration of the state highway department.

"The last general assembly appropriated the money received in the state treasury from the license of motor vehicles and their operators, for the specfic purpose of maintaining and improving the state highways; and many hundreds of thousands of dollars, sufficient to have placed in good condition the roads embraced in the state highway plan, were paid in and became available for this work; but the auditor general of the state treasurer, hostile to the Republican party and antagonistic to the state administration of which they should be a co-operative part, persistently refused to honor the requisitions of the state highway department for the use of this vast idle fund; and despite the fact that the court and the law officers of the commonwealth swept aside the legal technicalities and artful plans which had been interposed to sustain the impossible position taken by these officials, they succeeded in hampering and hindering the work of the department, and for more than a year absolutely tied up the work of maintaining the state highway; with the result that not only the people of the state were inconvenienced and injured, but damage amounting to practical destruction, resulted to many of the roads of the state. We shall insist upon the compliance by the officers of the commonwealth with the provisions of the law known as the "Dirt Road Law" and upon the necessity appropriation and such further legislation as may be necessary for the maintenance of the highways known as Dirt Road used by so great a portion of our farming community.

Child Labor.

"At the last session of the Pennsylvania legislature an earnest effort was made by Republican members to have enacted a bill regulating the employment of minors between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years.

Workmen's Compensation.

"We favor the passage of such a workmans compensation law as will secure to injured workmen, or those dependant upon them, just and adequate compensation for injury received in the course of employment, without regard to the solvency or insolvency of the employer and be just and fair to both employee and employer with such safeguards to small employers of labor as will protect them against undue burdens, and with such liberal provisions for individual, state, mutual and stock company insurance as will afford the fullest opportunity for protection at reasonable rates, excepting however, from the operation of said law, those engaged in agricultural pursuits and domestic service.

Pennsylvania State College.

"We commend the support by the state of the state college, and congratulate it upon the effective work it is doing in the lines of agricultural, mechanical and scientific education.

Woman's Labor Law.

"The law regulating the employment of women which was enacted at the last session of the legislature, in the form advocated by the Republican party, has now been in effect for a sufficient time to test its merits. It has met with general approval and has received special commendation from those engaged in social work.

Education.

"From the inception of the laws creating the public schools, throughout the statesmanlike and heroic exertions of the great commoner Thaddeus Stevens until the present time, augmented by the life-long work of such men as Dr. Brumbaugh and Henry Houck, the public schools of the state have continually grown and improved until they are today the pride of the people. We specially commend the rapid increase of instruction in agricultural mechanical, culinary and other vocational arts in our common schools so necessary in fitting the youth for youth for their life's work. We commend the liberal appropriation of state money for these schools and liberal laws for their maintenance.

Forestry.

"Under Republican administration the development of forestry in Pennsylvania has been in accordance with a wide, broad, economical and practical policy; so that today the state is in the lead in forestry conservation.

"This great work, begun in 1893, has cost the state to July 1st, 1914, approximately $4,000,000 and represents assets of more than $6,000,000 in addition to the inestimable value to industry, agriculture, water supply and health of the people. There still remain several millions of acres of barren land in Pennsylvania, and we recommend the acquistition of this domain by the state as promptly as possible while it can still be acquired, so that water sheds may be preserved and game animals conserved and recreation grounds assured to the people of the commonwealth for all times.

Health Department.

"We recognize the superb work done by the department of health in its comprehensive campaign against the great plague of tuberculosis, through its dispensaries and sanitoria established for consumptives; the saving of lives of our children by the distribution of diphtheria anti-toxin; medical inspection of schools and the general health work including its broad educational policy. We also call attention to the successful war it is waging against typhoid fever, by guarding the public water supply throughout the commonwealth; and we pledge ourselves to a continuance of a liberal policy in appropriations for the maintenance and furtherance of this comprehensive work in which Pennsylvania leads the nation.

Conservation.

"We believe in the conservation of our natural resources, the preservation and increase of our forest lands, the maintenance of a pure and plentiful water suply, and the adoption of such methods as may be needed to bring an increased supply of game and fish near to the centers of our population.

Agricultural Department.

"We favor such legislation and appropriation as may be necessary to broaden the scope o fstate's work in the agriculture department by establishing in each county one or more bureaus of research and investigation, maintaining correspondence with the farmers, supplying them with information, giving practical illustrations, supplying lecturers and instructors, and generally assisting in the advancement of agriculture.

Mothers' Pensions.

"We approve of the mothers' pension law adopted by the last general assembly and favor an increase in the appropriation by the state for the purpose thereof, and such other legislation as may be necessary for the furtherance of that object.

Soldiers and Sailors Pensions.

"We favor the granting of pensions by the federal government to all soldiers an sailors who have served the United States in any war in which the nation has been engaged, when such soldiers and sailors shall have reached the age of 62 years.

"We favor the granting of pensions by the federal government to the widows of all soldiers and sailors who have served the United States in any war in which the nation has been engaged.

"We also favor the enactment by the general assembly of Pennsylvania of a law recognizing and granting pensions to the men who enlisted during the years from 1861 to 1865 known as the "Emergency Men" or "Emergency Volunteers."

Public Service Commission.

"We recommend such amendments to the public service law as will more effectually safeguard the rights of the people as to service and rates in the boroughs and municipalities of the state.

Public Monuments.

"That the heroic acts of Pennsylvania and the hallowed spots endeared thereby may not be forgotten, we favor the withdrawal of these plans from the mart of trade, and we pledge ourselves to liberal appropriation to mark these sacred spots and commemorate these heroic acts.

Woman Suffrage.

"The last legislatures passed a resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution providing for woman suffrage. The next legislature should also pass this resolution, and give the people an opportunity to vote upon this important question and we hearby pledge the support of the Republican party to this end.

Endorsement of Candidates.

'Recognizing the fact that there has been an expression of the will of the voters in the state-wide primaries of May last, we earnestly endorse the nominees of the Republican party for Uniter States senator, governor of the commonwealth, lieutenant governor, secretary of internal affairs, congressmen-at-large, and the other important offices to be filled at the November election and commend the declaration of principles they made to the favorable consideration of the voters of Pennsylvania.

"We ask the support of all Pennsylvanians in our efforts to bring about the restoration of prosperity to Pennsylvania, and extend a cordial welcome to all electors, regardless of past party affiliations who are in sympathy with this declaration of principes."

Pie Seasons.

Really there are two pie seasons—one when the blackberries, raspberries and blueberries are ripe and when apples are green and the other when the frost is on the pumpkin. The pies of the in between times are as lead to gold to the pies of other times. No pie except the pumpkin pie is a pie at all unless the juice runs from between the covers, the juice of ripened fruit charged with sun and dew. Custom makes us eat pie fast. It is a hard rule, deemed only by the anticipation which helps us to go through the preliminary staples, glad in the thought of the delectable to come.—Chicago Post.

Kick of a mule.

A wise man, in his own estimation, announces that a mule kicks because it doesn't know any better. This will greatly surprise many students of contemporaneous mule life. If ever there was an animal with low cunning expressed in its eye and its twitching nostril, that animal is the mule. Its ability to place a kick where it will give the greatest offense to its victim is something marvelous. — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Tom Corwin's Mouth.

Tom Corwin had an enormous mouth. He once said he had been insulted by Deacon Smith. The good brother asked for further explanation about the insult.

"Well," said Corwin, "when I stood up in the lecture room to relate my experience and I opened my mouth Deacon Smith rose up in front and said, "Will some brother please close that window and [illegible] it closed."

The Letter E.

Some one has advanced the opinion that the letter "e" is the most unfortunate in the English alphabet, because it is always out of cash, forever in debt, never out of danger and in hell all the time. For some reason he overlooked the good fortune of the letter, as we call his attention to the fact "e" is never in war but always in peace. It is the be, in ning of existence, the commencement of ease and the end of trouble. Without it there would be no meat, no life and no heaven. It is the center of honesty, makes love perfect and without it there could be no editors, devils nor news.

Change of Doctors.

"Oh, yes," she remarked in reply to her incredulous friend's question. "I changed doctors quite a long time ago, before last Christmas, in fact."

"But I thought you had such confidence in Dr. Healem?"

"Oh, so I did. But he's getting so frightfully old fashioned, you know; doesn't move with the times and that sort of thing at all. Perhaps you remember me telling you how terribly I felt the cold last winter?"

"Yes."

"Well, I went to Dr. Healem about it, and he told me to wear flannel. Flannel, if you please!"

"Yes."

"So I went to Dr. Nicely. He suggested sealskin!"—Tacoma Tribune.

Itch! Itch! Itch—Scratch! Scratch! Scratch! The more you scratch, the worse the itch. Try Doan's Ointment. For eczema, any skin itching, 50c a box

The Main Thing About
FIRE INSURANCE

Is carrying a sufficie t amount o really protect your property for after a fire one can only accept the result.

Better see to it that you are fully insured and in a company celebrated for prompt payment of losses; a good reliable company the only kind represented by us.

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Harry E. Fenlon

Temple Court - - - Bellefonte, Pa

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John F. Gray & Son
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THAT WE SELL
LUMBER
Of all kinds for building Houses, Barns, Fences Porches, Pavements. Also
RED CEDAR SHINGLES
—AND—
PAROID ROOFING
The best Roofing we know of, also
Neponset Wall Board
in various colors to imitate real wood; it needs no paint. We have for sale cheap, a lot of used machinery, Engines, shop soiled Sash Doors, Moulding etc.
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Office East Hight St., first door above Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.

H. C. Quigley.
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Office in Temple Court, South Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.

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Clement Dale,
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Central R. R. of Penna. Train Schedule.

Leave,
Bellefonte for Mill Hall. 7:05 A. M., 2:20 and 6:35 P. M.
Leave,
Mill Hall for Bellefonte, 8:37 A M., 3:56 and 8:35 P M.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILRO On and after Monday, Jan. 25th, trains will run as follows from the P R. station.

TRAINS TO STATE COLLEGE.

WESTWARD.	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M
Lv. Bellefonte	‡ 6.30	‡ 10.15	‡ 2.00
Coleville	6.35	10.0	2.07
Morris	f 6.38	.....	f 2.13
Stevens	f 6.43	.....	f 2.17
Hunters Park	f 6.46	.....	f 2.21
Fillmore	f 6.50	f 10.34	f 2.26
Briarly	f 6.55	.....	f 2.33
Waddles	7.00	10.45	2.35
Krumrine	f 7.12	.....	f 2.50
State College	7. 5	11.10	3.20
Strubles	f 7. 7	.....	.....
Bloomsdorf	f 7.31	.....	.....
Pine Grove Mills	7.35	.....	3.40

* Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday. "f" Stop flag

TRAINS FROM STATE COLLEGE.

EASTWARD	A. M.	4	
Lv. Pine Grove Mills	7.35	.....	f 3.20
Bloomsdorf	f 7.40	.....	.....
Strubles	f 7.45	.....	3.30
State College	8.00	12.00n	f 5.08
Krumrine	f 8.07	.....	f 5.00
Waddles	8.20	12.00	f 5.28
Briarly	f 8.24	.....	5.37
Fillmore	f 8.28	f 12.28	f 5.38
Hunters Park	f 8.31	.....	f 5.40
Stevens	f 8.35	.....	f 5.40
Morris	f 8.37	.....	f 5.40
Coleville	8.40	12.40	f 5.50
Bellefonte	8.50	12.50	f 4.00

Morning trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Williamsport Lock Haven a nd Tyrone connect with train No. 3 and 5 for State College. Trains from trains from Montandon, Lewisburg Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 5 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte to points east and west.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

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FOR BACKACHE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

CHICHESTER S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

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FOR STOMACH TROUBLE and CONSTIPATION

EAT ANYTHING, ANYTIME!
Relieve that after-dinner distress, remove the cause of lassitude, drowsiness and headache, the symptoms of INDIGESTION, take nature's remedy
SEVEN BARKS
It quickly clears the system by its natural tonic action on the bowels, and restores vigor to a weary stomach. Clears the blood and eradicates Uric Acid. Price 50 cents a bottle at all druggists or from the proprietor,
Lyman Brown, 68 Murray St., New York City.

Here and There.

Miss Lizzie McGowan, of Snow Shoe is home on a brief vacation.

Miss Mary Ray returned home on Sunday from Shoemakersville.

Miss Barbara Levi was an arrival home from Mt. Carmel on Monday.

Miss Julia Curtin was an arrival home from Harrisburg last Saturday.

Mrs. L. T. Munson is entertaining Mrs. William Dix, of Dayton, Ohio.

Miss Edna Mallory was an arrival home on Tuesday from Philadelphia.

Miss Elizabeth Morris was an arrival home on Monday from Hollidaysburg.

Miss Florence DePiro, of Freeland, is visiting with Miss Mary Moerschbacher.

Miss Margaret Aull departed on Saturday, last, for her home in Philadelphia.

Miss Kate McGowan departed today for a visit to Niagara Falls and Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Rachel Glenn, of State College, is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Fannie Shultz.

Misses Helen and Roxana Mingle were arrivals home from Grafton on Monday.

Mrs. Eva and Winifred Gates spent several days recently in DuBois and Altoona.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lansberry are visiting the former's brother in New York State.

Henry Brockerhoff, of Philadelphia, is visiting here with his uncle, Dr. J. M. Brockerhoff.

Lee Derstine came down from Altoona this week to greet his old home friends and take in the fair.

Mrs. Kyle McFarland, of Lock Haven, was an arrival in town today, to visit here for a few days.

William Rees, of Patton, was an over-Sunday visitor here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rees.

Mrs. W. B. Lyon and daughter Grace are visiting for two weeks in Cleveland, Ohio, having gone there on Wednesday.

Joseph Fauble, of Monongahela City, is enjoying a brief vacation here and incidentally taking in the sights at the fair.

Misses Ruth and Louise Seymour, who have been visiting with their aunt, Mrs. James Noonan, departed today for Williamsport.

Miss Daisy Brisbin departed on Wednesday for West Chester to resume her duties as an instructor in the State orphans' school.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hart, of New York, arrived here on Wednesday morning and are visiting with the former's mother and sister.

Mrs. A. Linn McGinley and daughter, Miss Marjorie, returned on Saturday, last, from a month's visit to Niagara Falls and Conneaut.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Ward Fleming and son, of Philipsburg, are here for a visit with Mr. Fleming's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Fleming.

Mr. and Mrs. Satterlee, Miss Maude Albright and Miss Smith, of Lock Haven, visited on Wednesday at the William R. Brachbill home.

Ira D. Garman, of Philadelphia, is enjoying a few days visit with old home friends in Bellefonte. He will return to the city today or tomorrow.

Harvest Home services will be held in St. John's Reformed church on Sunday next, at 10.30 o'clock in the morning and 7.30 o'clock in the evening.

Miss Helen Shipman, of Williamsport, is visiting Misses Catherine and Mary Wian, who will entertain with about twenty-five guests tonight in her honor.

Mrs. James B. Lane and Mrs. E. H. B. Callaway accompanied Mr. Allen Sheldon and Dr. Elliott in the former's car to New York city, leaving Sunday morning.

Mrs. Garber's dancing class will open Friday, September 18th, at 7.30 P. M. There will be an after-dance from 9 until 11 o'clock. The new dances will be taught.

William E. Hurley, of Jersey Shore, was a visitor in town yesterday. He is proprietor of the New Crawford House, at Jersey Shore, a hotel which has won an enviable reputation for entertaining automobilists.

Water duplicates for 1913-1914 have been placed in the hands of J. M. Keichline for collection. All persons owing taxes on said duplicates, please call at his office within five days, and pay the amounts to him, as the Borough is very much in need of funds to pay the running expenses of the water works.

While driving to Milesburg last Thursday evening Harvey Mann met with an accident from which he had an almost miraculous escape. Nearby the old chain works his automobile crashed into the side of a concrete culvert and turned over several times. Mr. Mann emerged from the wreck without injury, but his car was badly damaged.

Rev. Dr. A. M. Schmidt and family returned home this week after a very enjoyable vacation at Ocean City. They were accompanied by Miss Schmidt, of Washington, D. C., a sister of Dr. Schmidt. Miss Schmidt is a musician of rare talent and was organist in the Grace Reformed church, at Washington, at which Colonel Roosevelt attended during his time as President.

Burns Crider was a visitor in Pittsburgh last week.

Gladstone Taylor is home for a brief visit with friends.

Dr. Delann Stewart was a business visitor in Williamsport on Tuesday.

J. Harris Hoy, of Snow Shoe, was a Bellefonte visitor in town on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Daggett were arrivals home on Monday from Watkins, N. Y.

Postmaster Robert M. Foster, of State College, was a visitor in town on Tuesday.

The Bellefonte public schools opened for the fall term on Monday morning, last.

Mr. and Mrs. David Barlett, Jr., were visitors over Sunday with friends in Tyrone

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Martin, of Tyrone, are visiting with friends in Milesburg.

Mrs. Mary M. Jacobs, of Mifflin, is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. F. W. Crider.

Rev. Father P. McArdle spent Tuesday in Tyrone with Rev. Father Loney, of that place.

Mrs. T. B. Resides, of Tyrone, is enjoying a visit with friends in Bellefonte and Unionville.

Professor H. C. Rothrock, of Boalsburg, was among the visitors in town this week to see the airship go up.

A joint meeting of the Centre and Clinton county medical associations was held last Friday at the Country Club.

Miss Stella Whittaker was a recent arrival home from Altoona, where she had a very enjoyable visit with friends.

Mrs. Sadie Saterfield and Mrs. Samuel Williams went to Tyrone last Saturday to attend the funeral of the late C. L. Buffington.

J. Homer Decker, at present engaged in the insurance business in Selinsgrove, was a business visitor in town this week, arriving here on Monday.

Scott Harris, until recently residing in Pittsburgh, brother of Republican County Chairman J. Linn Harris, has been appointed a time keeper on State road work between Bellefonte and State College.

Professor C. L. Gramley, of Rebersburg, has withdrawn as the Prohibition nominee for the Assembly. He did not seek the nomination, but several friends wrote his name on the primary ballot and this gave him the indorsement.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Bennison, of Pittsburgh, who have been in Howard visiting with the former's mother, Mrs. Samuel H. Bennison, last week motored to Penns cave, stopping over in Bellefonte for several hours enroute home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Curtin, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Furst and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Dorworth motored last Saturday to the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Allen P. Perley, near Williamsport, and visited over Sunday with their daughter and Mr. Charles Cochran.

Cyril Schell, Richard Schell, Mrs. A. Maschke, George Maschke, Mrs. Longenbacher, Mrs. James McNelis, Joseph McNelis, Richard Farrell and Mrs. John Hagg, of Tyrone, attended the funeral of the late Joseph Ceader on Saturday morning of last week.

John Ryan and James Bayard were among the old time Bellefonters to arrive in town this week to take in the fair. Both are employed by the Globe Foundry Co., at Johnstown, where they are pulling down fat wages and rapidly getting into the Rockefeller class. Their old home friends were glad to see them.

In noting the death of the late John Reed in a recent issue of "The Republican" we should have stated that one of the surviving daughters is Mrs. Edward Kois, of Burlington, Vermont, and that the residence of Mrs. Harry Daily, another daughter, is at Buffalo, N. Y. During the time of his illness Mr. Reed was tenderly cared for at the home of a daughter, Mrs. Harry McClellan, at Milesburg.

Mrs. Patsy Stewart and daughter, Miss Margaret Stewart, and grand daughter Miss Margaret Ella Stewart, with a number of friends from Philipsburg spent Monday, last, at the Stewart farm, near Snow Shoe. During the day Mrs. Stewart came across a strange freak in the shape of an ear of corn which was surrounded by a cluster of fourteen smaller ears, all growing from the center ear. She brought it home with her and it since has been examined with no little curiosity by callers at the Stewart home on West Linn Street.

DISTRICT MANAGER with ability to secure sub-agents for a wonderful invention embodying six new patented points, placing our Portable Gasoline Lamp on a par with electricity. Agents coining money.
Allen-Sparks Gas Light Co., Lansing Mich.

D. D. D.
—for 15 years—
The Standard Skin Remedy
Instant Relief
For All **Skin Troubles**
The Guaranteed Remedy
GREEN'S PHARMACY.

SAMUEL WETZEL DEAD

Well Known Citizen Passed Away on Sunday after Year's Illness.

A death which occasioned sorrow among a host of admiring friends was that of Samuel Wetzel, who passed away on Sunday, August 30th, at the home of his brother, Oscar Wetzel. Deceased was a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Bellefonte, an earnest, active Christian gentleman and by those who were privileged to know him intimately his passing away is sincerely mourned.

Samuel Wetzel was a son of John and Susan Wetzel and was born at Snow Shoe on October 12th, 1854. The parents removed to Illinois in the spring of 1856 and returned to Bellefonte in the fall of 1859. Since then the subject of this sketch had made his home in Bellefonte, with the exception of brief intervals when he was away at work. Never having married he made his home with his parents until the time of his mother's death which occurred on June 12th, 1911. Since then he had made his home with his brother, Oscar. He broke down in health about one year ago, when he was compelled to give up active work at his trade, which was that of a carpenter. At the time of his death he was aged 59 years, 10 mohths and 18 days. He was an active member of the Reformed church, which he became identified with in his early youth. He leaves to mourn his death his aged father, John Wetzel, who if he lives until January 2d, next, will be 88 years old; also these brothers and one sister: Frank, of Stoyestown, Pa. Henry, Oscar and Charles, all of Bellefonte, and Mrs. Jared Harper, also of Bellefonte.

Funeral services were held from the home of Oscar Wetzel on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, by the deceased's pastor, Rev. Dr. A. M. Schmidt. Burial was made in the Union cemetery.

Thomas T. Taylor Dead.

Thomas Tanyhill Taylor, one of the Altoona's oldest and best known residents, died at his home at that place at 4:05 o'clock Monday afternoon of peritonitis, after an illness of two weeks. He was apparently in fine health up until that time, and was only compelled to take his bed a few days ago. Mr. Taylor was born in Milesburg, December 6, 1836, and had been living in Altoona since 1879. He was a prominent grocer for many years, but for the past five years had lived a retired life. Mr. Taylor was a Civil war veteran having participated in many notable battles as a private in the 148th Regiment, Pennsylvani Volunteers, under General Hancock. He was married to Miss Lida M. Shope, of Milesburg. Mr. Taylor was a faithful and earnest member of the Fifth Avenue Methodist Episcopal church at Altoona and was leader of the Sunday Morning class for some time. He was also a member of Logan lodge, No 1059 Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Besides his wife, the deceased is survived by the following children: Charles R., Thomas B., both of Altoona, Frank C., of Wilkinsburg, Emma C. and Sarah J. at home, and Mrs. W. E. Barclay, of Cumberland, Md. Also the following brothers and sisters: S. B. Taylor, of North Bristol, O.; W. T. Taylor, of Tyrone; Misses Lida and Florence Taylor of Milesburg, Mrs. Lyman Fowler, of Milesburg, Mrs. Willis Hahan, of Williamsport, Mrs. Josephine Green of Utopia, Kan., and Mrs. Margaret Peters, of Eureka Kan. Funeral services were held at the late home today.

Strange Death of Cattle.

Investigation of the death of 17 head of cattle belonging to James Herron, of Blossburg, by a member of the Pennsylvania Live Stock Sanitary board, Dr. Charles Allen, of Wellsboro has, resulted in determining that the cows died of hemorrhagic septicemia, a rare but fatal disease in most cases. The cattle in question were pastured in the wild lands surrounding Morris Run, a well known coal mining hamlet in Tioga county, and during the summer months were allowed to roam over a large section. All went well until about two weeks ago when the cattle began to die from what was supposed to be poisoning, but from what course it could not be determined, but it was thought that they had eaten of some poisonous weed and as 17 out of 42 had died, every effort was made to find out the cause. The idea of poisoning was hardly entertained as for many years the miners had pastured hundreds of cows there with no bad results.

The disease flurishes during wet, humid weather and the infectious germs are generally found in low places, such as swamps and bogs. The enclosure in which the cows were kept at night was such a low wet place, and it was found that all of the deaths were among the animals that were herded in this spot, while those that were allowed to roam at will escaped.

Death of Child.

Annie Watkins died on Wednesday evening of last week from diphtheria at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William Hanley, on Quaker Hill. She was aged 8 years and 2 months.

Child Dies from Tetanus.

Alton Moyer, 12 years old, died at Mifflin Sunday morning from tetanus as the result of stepping on a rusty nail while at his work on a farm about two miles nearby that town.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Shellenberger Dead.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah Shellenberger, one of Tyrone's oldest residents, died at her late home at that place on Saturday of last week. Her death was due to ailments incident to advanced years. Funeral services were held at Tyrone today. Deceased was born at Curtin, February 19, 1831, and was aged 83 years and 6 months. She removed to Tyrone sixty-eight years ago. Her husband, Daniel Shellenberger, to whom she was united in marriage at Coal Spring Forge, April 9, 1857, preceded her to the grave in 1890. Surviving to mourn her death are the following children. H. L. Shellenberger, Mrs. Ella Stonebraker, both of Tyrone. Two children are dead. She is also survived by one sister. Mrs. Emma Gracey, of Tyrone.

Died in Colorado.

Lewis A. Shearer, a former resident of Philipsburg, died of heart affection last week at his home in Denver, Col.

15 -DAY Seashore Vacation Trip

OVER LABOR DAY

Atlantic City

Cape May, Wildwood, Ocean City
AND ALL SOUTH JERSEY RESORTS

Friday, September 4

$7.45 Round Trip $7.20
Delaware River Bridge — Market Street Wharf

From Bellefonte.

Tickets good going on all regular trains except Limited express trains on September 4 and to return within 15 days.

Tickets from Lock Haven, Lewisburg, Montandon, or from Troy, Cogan Valley and intermediate stations will be accepted on train leaving Williamsport 11.05 P. M. and its immediate connections on September 3.

Stop-over allowed at Philadelphia

See Flyers — Consult Agents

Pennsylvania R. R.

Some Needed Inventions.

Umbrellas that will explode and shoot a skyrocket when taken by the wrong party.

A typewriter that will run itself, so that a man can go to a ball game once in a while.

Vaudeville program that contains no jugglers or song and dance artists.

Keyhole that will jump out of the door and fasten itself onto the key automatically.

Front stairs that will not squeak at 2 a. m.

Babies that will do all of their crying in the daytime.

Five-cent pieces that will make a noise like a silver dollar when dropped in the collection plate.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the ues of HALL'S CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and oucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY, & CO., Toledo, Ohio
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Local Druggist Makes Many Friends

Green's Pharmacy Company reports they are making many friends through the QUICK benefit which Bellefonte people receive from the simple mixture of buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., known as Adler-i-ka. This remedy became famous by curing appendicitis and it is the most thorough bowel cleanser known, acting on BOTH the lower and upper bowel. JUST ONE DOSE of Adler-i-ka relieves constipation and gas on the stomach almost IMMEDIATELY.

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Also Tents, Horse and Wagon Covers, etc. Walters Metal Shingles. Get Our Prices.

W. L. Steele, Jr.
Bellefonte Pa.
COMMERCIAL PHONE

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL

ENCAMPMENT and EXHIBITION

Of the Patrons of Husbandry of Central Penn.
GRANGE PARK, CENTRE HALL, PA.

September 12 to 18, 1914

Encampment Opens Sept. 12th — Exhibition Opens Sept. 14th

The largest and best fair in Central Pennsylvania; by farmers and for farmers. Twenty-eight acres devoted to camping and exhibition purposes. Ample tent accommodations for all desiring to camp.

A large display of farm stock and poultry, farm implements, fruits, cereals and every production of farm and garden.

ADMISSION FREE

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SOME MEN

buy their Fall Suits early--they're wise in doing so.

For the early birds catch the best styles and choose from the most complete display.

We're ready whenever you are---not only with new Fall Suits but the new Fall Stetson Hats, Manhatten Shirts, new Neckwear and all the accessories for your Fall outfit.

Why not come in today? We never were so well prepared to outfit you with handsome, durable merchandise as we are for this Fall season.

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